Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, November 26, 1823. No. 1747.

Bombay Amateur Theatry.

On Monday 1st December

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE FAVORITE

Comedy

WILD OATS.

DOORS to be opened a ½ past 5 o'Clock, and the performance to commence at ½ past 6 precisely.

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre.

Dress Boxes 8 Rs: Upper Boxes and Pit 6 Rupees; Gallery 4 Rs.

It is particularly requested that no money be offered at the doors.

GREEN ROOM,

26th November 1823.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT all persons who were Suitors in the Honorable the Recorder's Court of Small Causes from the 16th day of June 1821 to the 18th day of June now last past during which period the offices both of Clerk of the Small Causes and Master in Equity were held by WILLIAM ERSKINE Esquire, may, on application to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the present Clerk of the Small causes, within three months from the date hereof, have their Bills, of Costs made out, taxed and delivered to them, and in case of there being any overcharge the party will be entitled to have the same refunded—Dated this 6th day of November 1823.

W. A. MORGAN

Attorney to Wm. Erskine

ખબર·ફીમાંથી·આપીએજે
તારીખ ૧૬ મી·જુન·શને·
૧૮૨૧ સીને·તારીખ ૧૮ મી·જુ
ન·શને ૧૮૨૩ શ્રીમં· વલીભમ·
ફિરશ્રીન·ઇશ્રફોઈર·શ્રી· નાભંદા
ર·રીકારડર·ફોરટમાં· નોંધલા·ફ
જીમાની·ફોરટનો· ફલારફ·ઇનો·
તથા·ઇફ્રુઇટી·શઇડનો· માશત
ર·ઇનો·તે·બાબત શરવે·લોંફો
ફાં·નોંધલા·ફજીમાની· ફોરટનાં·
નરીમાદી·બાબત·ફજીમા· ફોઈ
નો·તે· ધણી·પોતાની· ફ્રશટનાં·
બીલો·માજથી·માશ· તરંગની
મુદતમાં· વીલીભમ · ફ્રેનવીફ·ઇ
શફોઈર· જે· ફમાણાં· નોંધલા·ફ
જીમાની·ફોરટનો·ફલારફ છે· તે·
ધણી·પાશે·ફરાવે·તથા· ટાફશ·
ફરાવીલીઈ· ફદાયતેમાં· ફાંઇ·
યડાવો·ફશેનો·તે· ધણીને·પાછો
મુજરે·માપશે *

તા૦ ૬ ઠી·નવંમબર ૧૮૨૩

વી—મા—મારગીન

વી—ઈરશફીનનો·વફીલ

जाहिरात

हो जाहिरात कळविते कीं जितका वे
ळ लाहान फिर्यादी यांचो चिटणिसो आणि
न्याय चालविणे असें पद विलयाम अर्स्केन इ
स्क्वैर याला सोपिलें होतें त्याणजेसन १८२१
जुन महिनाचे १६ वे दिवसापासून जुन म
हिना जो आतां गेला याचे १८ वे दिवसा पा

वेलों मर्यादो रिकाडर याचे लाहान फिर्या
दीचे सभासदांत सगळे जे वादी ते विलया
न फेनविक इस्क्वैर जो तोच आतां त्याच
लाहान फिर्यादींचा कारकुन जाला आहे
त्याला याजा हरातीचे तारिखेपासून तीन
महिन्यांत आर्जी केली असतां त्यांचे खर्चाची
याद सिद्ध केलो जाईल॥ आणि नेमाऊन
अधीक देणगी घेतली असेल तर त्यांस परत
न दिल्ही जाईल॥ नोवेंबर ६ व सन्न १८२३

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On the

PREMISES

At 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon

THIS PRESENT WEDNESDAY

The 26th Instant

BY ORDER OF THE

Executors

To the last Will and Testament

OF THE LATE

Jonathan Michie,

Captain in the Bombay Army.

THE House in the Fort at present occupied by A. S. LE MESSURIER Esq. situated off Rampart Row and immediately in the rear of Lieutenant Col. AITCHISON'S House.

A deposite of (20) twenty per cent. on the amount of the purchase Money will be required to be paid by the purchaser immediately on the premises being knocked down, other particulars and conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and the title Deeds may be inspected on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1823.

જાહેરખબર.

ફદલજી·ખરશેદજીનાં·છોકરા ઓ·તારીખ ૨૬ મી· ચાલતા· મહીનાંની·બુધવારને·દીને· પાછલા·પોહોરનાં ૪ કલાકને· અમલે·ધેર ૧ મરનાર· જાંનયન·મી ફી·તશકર·ખાતાંનાં· કપતાંનનુ· તેહનાં·વશીઅત·નામાંનાં ·વકીલો નાં·હોકમથી·જે·જગા·ઉપર·ફિ·ધ રછે·તેજગો·ઉપર·જાહેર·લીલાં ઉં·કરીને·વેચશે * ફિ·ધર·શીમુ· મબહનાં·કોટમો· રાંમપારટ·રો આગલ·લકટનેનટ·કાલોનેલ· ફિટ ચીશંનનાં·ઘરની·પછવાડે છે * અ ને·હમણે·ફિ·ધર·મધે·ફિકિશ·લીમે જર·છશકોકિર·રેહ્છે *

વેચવાની·બોલી·કિને·કિ · ધર જે· ધણીલેશે·તેપાશેથી·તેજવેલા કિ·શધલાં·નાંણાંનાં·શેહકડે·ટકા ૨૦ ને·હશાબે·રોકડા·લેશે * અ ને·ફિ·ધરનું·ખાત·જેહને· જોવું·હોઈ તે·ફિદલજી· ખરશેદજીનાં· છોકરા ઓ·પાશે·જાહને·જુઈ *અને·ફિ વ નાંકિ·બીજી·શધલી·વીગત·તથા· બંદોબશત·વેચની·વેલાકિ·જાહેર· કરશે *

તા૦ ૧૯ મી·નવેમબર ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
On the 28th day of December next
AT THE
PREMISES.

OCCUPIED by H. P. HADOW and JAMES FAWCETT Esqs. the House in Meadow Street belonging to WILLIAM MACKIE Esq. late President of the Medical Board. This House has been let at the rent of 350£ payable in England on a lease of ten years which expires on the 1st January 1824, the House may be seen on application at any time between the hours of 10 and 4. (3)

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1823.

Cursetjee Muncherjee and Shapoorjee.

RESPECTFULLY beg to acquaint their Customers and the public, that they have purchased an Invoice of Cut and Plain Glassware, recently imported per Ship England, Capt. John Reay, which will be exposed for sale in a shop facing EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons' Shop in Meadow Street; consisting of Globe Lamps, Double and Single Branched Wall Shades, Cut and Plain Pillar Shades, Cut Decanters, Salt Cellars, Wine Claret and Champaign Glasses, Wine and Water Ditto and Tumblers to match the Glasses &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 22d Nov. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
ON SATURDAY THE 29TH INSTANT
AN INVOICE OF HANDSOME PLATED
ARTICLES
JUST IMPORTED ON THE
Columbia,
CAPTAIN CHAPMAN,
COMPRISING

HANDSOME Epergnes Silver ornaments and Rich cut Glasses, each in a Box lined with Green Baize; 24 Inch Venison Dish and Cover with Silver Edges and shield; Plated Waiters with Silver Edges, 12, 14 and 18 inches; Curry Dishes with Silver Do. and with, or without Heaters; Pickle Frames with Rich cut Glasses; Cruet Frames with do.; Liquor Frames with Rich Cut Bottles and Goblets? Cake Baskets with Silver Mouldings? Tea Pots. Coffee Pots, and Sugar Basins with Covers, Egg Frames six and Eight Cups &c &c.

AT NOON WILL BE PUT UP

A Camp Service, consisting of a Plated Tea Kettle, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin and Cream Jug, Silver Mouldings and Handles, *all to pack inside the Kettle.*

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE PLATED WARE
AN INVOICE OF TOWN MADE CUTLERY
IMPORTED ON THE SAME SHIP.

Plain Ivory Handle Knives and Forks, twisted fluted Ivory ditto, Waterloo balance Handle Octagon best white Ivory do. do.

AND

Rose Wood Desks bound all round, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.

ALSO.

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract) An Invoice of Books, many of them New Publications.

N. B. The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

Terms—Cash, and the lots to be cleared away within three days after the Sale, otherwise the Articles will be resold at the risk of first purchaser, he forfeiting all advantages and making good any loss.

The Articles will be open for inspection as ticketed for Sale, on Wednesday the 26th instant.

Bombay, 22d November 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC ACTION
ON SATURDAY THE 29TH INSTANT
At 4 o'Clock P. M.

AN Excellent Shigrampoe with a pair of good Horses and Harness.

The owner parts with it for no fault but being about to leave the Presidency —does not require it any longer.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, direct from Joseph Manton Gun Maker to his Majesty, a few self Priming and detonating double Barrelled Guns on the newest and most approved principle and finished in the most superior style in Mahogany cases furnished with spring Cramps and Primers complete.

This consignment is made by Mr. Manton experimentally, with the view of ascertaining how far it may answer him to make future Shipments to this place.

Bombay, 22d Nov. 1823.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Kempt and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,

A SUPERB copy of Macklin's Edition of the Bible with beautiful plates, in 6 Vols. folio.

Bombay, 22d Nov. 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT
Messrs. Kempt and Co's.

EXCELLENT double and single barrel fowling Pieces, Rifle Guns, Pistols, fitted in Mahogany cases with implements for cleaning &c. complete, at the following low prices.

Double barrel fowling pieces at.....	Rs.	300	
Do. ....do.	,,	220	
Single barrel.....do.	,,	150	
Rifle Guns.....	,,	150	
Swivel Rod Pistols...	,,	120	per pair.
Do....plainer.	,,	100	,, ,,
Brass Holster pistols..	,,	85	,, ,,
Steel Mounted Pistols..	,,	100	,, ,,
Duelling Pistols.....	,,	180	,, ,,
Elegant in laid d'ble barrel Pistols.....	,,	360	,, ,,

Bombay, 22d November 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading &e. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14th *November* 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Councils in pleased to sanction an advance of Rupees 500 to be made to Commanding Officers of Native Battalions, who may from time to time be authorized by the Commander in Chief to employ the Hindoostanee Sepoys proceeding on furlough to the Bengal provices, to obtain Recruits for the service of their respective Battations; such advances being disbursed exclusively in the subsistance of such Recruits, and accounted for accordingly in regular abstracts, on the arrival of the Recruits at the Head Quarters of their Corps.

Bombay Castle, 14*th Nov.* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

1st Battalion 6th Regt. Lieutenant W. H. Jackson to be Adjutant, vice Johnson proceeding on furlough to Europe,—Date of Appointment 13th Nov. 1823.

The furlough to Nagpore granted to Lieutenant M. Stack of the 3d Cavalry on the 30th May last and extended to the 30th Instant, in General Order of the 18th ultimo, is now further extended to the end of December.

Bombay Castle, 17*th Nov.* 1823.

Whenever Corps or Detachments are ordered to move, Commissariat Officers are not to charge for cattle or followers from the date of the Indent, but only from the day of march, or one day previous thereto, which is to be fixed by the Commanding Officer, and notified in public orders for their guidance. In case of the formation of field forces, and it should be necessary to bring Cattle and followers from a distance; pay may be drawn for them from the date on which they are actually received and mustered at the Head Quarters, under instructions issued in public orders by the Commanding Officer at the station.

Bombay Castle, 17*th Nov.* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract (paras. 2d. to 4th.) of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 13th May.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 13*th May* 1823.

PARA. 2d. Having had under our consideration the reports from time to time made to us of the state and proceedings of the fund established at your Presidency, by our Servants in the Military, Medical and Ecclestastical departments, we have adopted the following Resolution.

That all persons nominated in future as Cadets, Assistant Surgeons and Chaplains for the Establishment of Bombay be required, as a condition to their appointments, to subscribe to the Military Fund of that Presidency.

3d. With regard to persons already in the service, we desire that you will signify to Non Subscribers to the Fund, our wish that they may subscribe, and our determination to refuse compliance with any application for relief on behalf of the widows or families of such Servants, Military, Medical and Ecclesiatical as shall refuse to contribute to the Fund.

4th. It is our wish to be furnished annually with a list of the Subscribers to the Military Fund.

Bombay Castle 18*th Nov.* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order by the Officer Commanding in Candeish, dated 28th Sept., directing Lieutenant W. J. Browne, Interpreter to the 1st Battalion 4th, Regiment N. Infantry, to perform the duties of Interpreter to the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, during the absence of Lieut. and Interpreter Hancock, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble the Governor, in Council is pleased to appoint E. M. Ennis of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment to superintend the erection of public buildings at Broach during the ensuing season.

Bombay Castle, 21*sth Nov.* 1823.

The Honourable the Governor has much pleasure in notifying that the Hon'ble Court of Directors have been pleased to annex to the following Offices on the Staff the Salaries hereafter specified, with retrospect from the 1st June 1821, and all Paymasters, within whose range of payments the several Offices may fall, are hereby authorized to discharge the abstracts accordingly.

In cases where the Salaries fixed are below the scale temporarily sanctioned by Government, under date the 18th November 1820, or at any other period, the reduced scale is to have effcet from the 1st of the present month.

	Per Annum.
Adjutant General, ...	Rupees 18,000
Deputy Adjutant General, ...	6,000
Quarter Master General, ...	18,000
Deputy Ditto, ...	6,000
Secretary to the Military Board, ...	12,000
Assistant Ditto, ...	3,600
Fort Adjutant of Bombay, ...	2,160
* Deputy Commissary General, ...	9,600
Barrack Master of Bombay, ...	3,000
Commissary of Stores, ...	10,000
Deputy Ditto, ...	4,800
Agent for Gun Powder, ...	7,200
Military Secretary to the Governor, ...	4,800
Secretary to the Medical Board, ...	7,200
Commandant of the Garrison of Bombay, ..	8,400
Town Major	5,000
Judge Advocate General, ...	7,200
Brigade Major of King's Troops	6,000

* Abolished by Government Order dated 7th Nov. 1822.

Paymaster Bombay, ...		9,600
,, Cutch, ...		3,600
,, Guzerat		6,000
,, Baroda Force, ...		6,000
,, Sholapore, ...		3'600

The Salaries of the following Offices are fixed from the same date at the rates specified subject to a further reference to the Hon'ble Court of Directors on the subject, viz.

	Per Annum.
Military Auditor General, ...	27,000
Cammissary General, ...	24,000
Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages....	10,000

The Hon'ble Court having directed the Members of the Medical Board to be relieved at the expiration of every four years from the date of their respective appointments to the Board as notified in the General Order dated the 11th of July last, have now resolved to equalize the salaries of the different Members and have fixed the Salary of each at Rupees 22,000 per Annum, with retrospect from the 1st June 1821, which Salary is to be considered as exclusive of the neet pay, Batta and Garrison Tent allowance of a Lieutenant Col., subject to the Hon'ble Court's further orders.

The Salaries of the Superinteding Surgeons have been fixed by the Hon'ble Court with the same retrospective effect at Rupees 15,000 per Annum, which is to be considered exclusive of the Pay and Field allowances of a Captain, granted by the General Orders by Government dated 3d December 1821.

The present number of Superintending Surgeons is to be reduced from four to three whenever a vacancy may occur.

The duties of Superintending Surgeon in the North and Southern Concan are then to be executed by the Junior or third Member of the Medical Board, who, during his circuit on duty, is to draw the field allowances of his Military Rank.

The duties of Superintending Surgeon within the Garrison and Island of Bombay &c. devolve on the 2nd Member without any augmentation to his allowance.

The Salary and allowances of the Medical Storekeeper at Bombay are fixed as follows from the 1st of the present month.

Salary, ...	Rupees 1,000
Pay, ...	120
House-Rent.	50
	1,170

It being intended that the Office of Paymaster in the Northern Districts of Guzerat shall be abolished on the present Paymaster's vacating the appointment, and one Paymaster only allowed to the Surat Division of the Army, under the increased Salary now sanctioned, the Governor in Council is pleased to allow the former Officer to draw the increased allowance of Rupees 6,000 from the 1st June 1821, so long as the Office may be continued.

The following Officers are allowed to draw full batta from the 1st of the present month.

Aides-de-Camp.
Extra Aides-de Camp.
† Brigade Majors of Forces.
Brigade Quarter Masters.

Bombay Castle, 21*sth November* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend from the 1st instant, the provisions of the General Order of 31st July last, to all Staff Officers who are at present in the receipt of Regimental allowances, and on the House Rent and Tent purchase system, which latter allowance is now entirely abolished; and to declare, that the existing rates of Tent allowance, agreeably to the principle on which they were originally established, are to be considered in full of all charges for the personal accommodation of Officers with Camp Equipage in the Field, and quarters in Garrison or Cantonments is Peace or War.

Referring to the IX Article of the above Order, the Governor in Council confiding in the sense of duty which will actuate every Officer to be ready whenever called upon for actual Service, is pleased in the case of Staff and other Officers, who are permitted by the Regulations to draw their Regimental Pay and allowances on their own separate Abstracts, not to require the Monthly Certificate directed to be furnished by Commanding Officers of Corps &c.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

† *Brigade Major to King's Troops not included.*

Bombay.

Prices of Cotton Dokra for China	Rs. 110 *a* 112	} Per Surat Candy.	
	116 *a* 124		
Europe	130 *a* 135		
Pepper with Drawback to Seller.	110 *a* 112	Per	588

Freight to London £ 6

EXCHANGE.

Govt. Paper Remittable 140 B'y. Rs. | 100 Siccas
Ditto — Non Remittable 118 do. do.
Bills on London at 6 ms sight 1 | 8 *a* 1 | 8½
Calcutta 103 ½ Per 100 Sa. Rupees.
Madras 98 ½ 100 Mad. Do.

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER 1823.

Having exhausted the little stock of English news received by the Columbia, we are compelled to have recourse to some of our Papers of a more ancient date to fill up the present paper.

The Lieven Capt. Owen from the Eastern Coast of Africa anchored in this Bay the 23d inst. The Lieven has, we understand, been some time on the Eastern Coast of Africa on a voyage of survey, and has touched here for supplies, but proceeds on her expedition, we hear, in the course of a few days.

We understand that the Honorable Mr. Adam proposes to leave Bombay on the 1st of next month, and intends proceeding overland to Calcutta, by the route of Poonah, Aurungabad and Jeypoor to the Bengal Provinces.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will proceed on his intended tour through the Northern districts, it is said, on the 4th proximo.

We regret that we are unable to give but an outline of the proceedings of a meetiug of our liberal and public spirited Countrymen at Calcutta convened to discuss the feasibility of the plan for carrying into effect the Indian Steam Vessel Scheme. We think that we may now venture, however, to congratulate our readers on the fair prospect of something being, at length, done towards consummating a project, whose success is so devoutly to be wished. We may probably give a more detailed account of this meeting in our next.

A meeting of the members of the Literary Society took place at the Society's apartment on Monday last, chiefly for the purpose of electing the annual officers of the Society for the ensuing year. The meeting being unavoidably prevented from ascertaining the whole of the members who were eligible to the office of Vice Presidents, the list could not be completed; we are therefore, under the necessity of deferring the publication to a future opportunity.

Our Readers will perceive by an Advertisement in this day's Gazette that the Amateur performance at the Theatre is fixed for next Monday.

The Castlereagh will leave on Sunday next the 30th instant.

Under the head of British Trade in India will be found a very ingenious and interesting letter well worth the attention of all who are connected with or affected by the India Trade.

We insert in another part of our paper a very facetious advertisement of some self constituted writers of a new periodical publication called Knight's Quarterly Magazine, which affords a fair sample of light and well written prose, and will, no doubt, be duly appreciated by the admirers of that species of writing.

Suppression of the Calcutta Journal.

We have seen a latter dated Calcutta 7th November, which states that the Calcutta Journal had been suppressed on that day, by order of the Supreme Government, in consequence of a pamphlet by Colonel Stanhope entitled "Sketch of the history and Influence of the Press in British India" having appeared in that Paper. We are assured by a friend, to whom the letter is addressed, that the information is derived from a most unexceptionable quarter. The arrival of the Dawk to day will we fear but too certainly place the matter out of the reach of contradiction.

We have given at tolerable length to day a report of the Debate in the House of Commons on the abolition of Slavery in His Majesty's Colonies. On a question of such vital importance to the well-being of the slave population in the British Colonies, and of their progeny, our readers, we are sure, will be glad to find that His Majesty's Government, thro' the medium of Mr. Canning have put forth the following resolutions.

"That it is expedient to adopt effectual and decisive measures for meliorating the condition of the slave population of his Majesty's colonies.

"That through a determined and vigorous, but at the same time judicious and temperate, enforcement of such measures, this house looks forward to a progressive improvement in the character of the slave population, such as may prepare them for a participation in those civil, rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of his Majesty's subjects.

"That this house is anxious for the accomplishment of these purposes at the earliest period that may be, consistently with the welfare of the slaves, the well-being of the colomes, and a fair and equitable consideration of the state of property therein."

The following from the Bengal Hurkaru is the latest account we have received of the expedition against the Burmans.

We have received no account of the arrival of the Expedition, lately dispatched to Chittagong, at that place as yet, but the Government, we understand have deemed it adviseable to make further precautionary arrangements, in order to preclude the possibility of any other part of that Frontier being surprised by the Burmans' and have ordered Brigadier Popham, who commands, to proceed to Jummulpore; the following movement of troops is also directed, viz. half the Batt. of the 23d N. J. stationed at Dinapore to proceed to Dacca, half of the 1st, 10th at Dacca to Sylhet and 5 Companies of the Chumparun Light Infantry to Rungpore; these arrangements we presume are but temporary, as we have little donbt, our former anticipations of the event of the Expedition to Chittagong, will prove correct.

Bengal Hurkaru November 5.

We heartily congratulate our Military friends on the cheering prospect, which the following extracts from the Bengal Hurkaru present to them.

We are happy it is in our power to state, from the perusal of letters lately received from England and from the concurrent testimony of officers who have very lately arrived from thence, that nothing is more certain than that there will be Colonels (or Lieutenant Colonels Commandant) to all *Regiments* of Cavalry and *Battalions* of Infantry; the orders upon the subject will probably arrive on the very next ship. We believe also that the number of Captains will be increased from eight to twelve, or six to each Battalion; we are not aware whether there will be one or two Majors to each Battalion but we believe the latter is more likely than the former. Report speaks also of a very considerable increase to the Corps of Engineers and of the formation of a Staff Corps. We hope the Artillery will be included in the arrangement, and the 4th Battalion have the same full complement of Officers as the other three.

The Lieut. Colonels Commandant under the new arrangement will enjoy only half a share of off reckonings—but Colonels or Lieut.-Colonels Commandant already promoted, in the usual course, will retain their full shares. This may at first sight appear a disadvantageous arrangement for those officers who are to be promoted, but when it is recollected how much (perhaps many years) sooner they will enjoy all the emoluments and advantage of Colonels on the old system with the difference in off reckoning only, we certainly think there can be little room for any other feeling than that which usually accompanies the promotion to a Regiments and the comfortable enjoyment of uninterrupted retirement here or in England, which is generally rather a pleasant contemplation to those veteran officers whose constitutions may have suffered in a service of from 30 to 40 years in this country, and whom ill health may not

have compelled to retire from active service at an earlier peiriod. We could produce many instances of officers who were dying in India ten or twelve years ago, and who are now as fond of their Horses and Hounds in England and make as good use of them as ever they did of their Swords and more military Horses in this Country—Such wonderful effect does a return to a more congenial clime frequently, nay generally, produce—provided it can but be reached alive.

The Bengal Hurkaru Oct. 30,

In addition and correction to what we have already stated respecting the New Military arrangements we have learnt the Colonels and Lieutenan-Colonels Commandant are to be equally divided into three classes: The first class are to be entitled to Twelve hundred; the second class to Nine hundred; and the third class to Seven hundred and fifty pounds per annum: as their share of the Offreckonings, which however, we do not think capable of bearing the charge and presume therefore that the Court of Directors will make up the deficiency or otherwise provide for the payment of these annuities.

We have heard also that one part of the arrangement provides six hundred pounds per annum as a retiring peasion for such Officers as chuse to avail themselves of the indulgence after *thirty* years service.

The Bengal Hurkaru, Nov 3.

The following is a brief abstract of news received by the Albion from Liverpool the 1st July and which reached Calcutta 6th instant. The information, not having been received by the Columbia, though she left Liverpool above three weeks later, we give to our readers as the first we have received at this Presidency.

An extra report of yesterday, announced the arrival of the ship ALBION, from Liverpool the 1st July. We received by this vessel, at a late hour yesterday afternoon, London and Liverpool papers to the 29th of June. Amongst these is the SUNDAY OBSERVER, latest London paper which can have reached the settlement. These papers came to hand, at so late an hour, that we have merely time to make a few extracts and advert generally to the contents of the latest paper.

The OBSERVER is noted for containing the earlist accounts of all important occurrences domestic, or foreign; but the only event of consequence which is announced in that which has reached us, is the departure of the King of Spain from Seville for Cadiz. He left the former it seems on the 12th of June and arrived at the latter on the 14th. Some few particulars of this removal are given in a subsequent page.

We are sorry to observe that the rumour of the success of counter-revolution in Portugal is confirmed if indeed the statement in the OBSERVER may be relied on; it will be found in another place. The greater part of this Paper is occupied with an account of a most dreadful affair which occurred lately in London, the murder of a Mr. Griffiths of Barbadoes by his son, who afterwards shot himself.

Amongst the Debates we have inserted, there is one which will be read with interest by all our readers, we allude to the discussion which ensued on the subject of burning of widows in India, on the presentation of the petition of the clergy, and gentry of Bedfordshire, to put a stop to it: it is true, that the only object obtained on the occasion alluded to, was that the petition was ordered to lie on the table; but it is a great point gained, that the attention of Parliament is excited to the subject. It is somewhat singular that the petition should have originated in the clergy and gentry of a single inland country in England, the inhabitants of which as for as we know have as few connections in India as any other and as few opportunities consequently of hearing of the many instances of the continuance of this barbarous practicc, as any other country in England. Colonel Money's remarks prove at once his philanthophy and his intimate knowledge of the subject to which they refer; we should have been glad however had the petition originated in another quarter.

The Calcutta Journal Nov. 7.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. W. Gordon, 6th Regt,
Major Whitehill, 2d | 5th Regt.|
Capt. Scott, H. M. 4th Dragns.
Lieut. Taylor, Madras Cavalry.
Surgeon A. Gibson, 10th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Cotgrave, Artillery.
Lieut. and Adjt. John Watts, B. E. Regt.
Ensign P. T. French, 2d | 12th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. Wm. D. Robertson.
Ensign Harris A. Lawrence, 2d | 3d N. I.
Lieut. and Adjt. J. Swanson, 2d | 10th N. I.
Asst. Surgeon H. Johnson.
Capt. Hamilton, Dy. J. A. Gen.
Major Whitehill, 2d | 5th Regt.
Lieut. Col. Kennett, 2d | 12th Regt.
Lieut. Thos. Briggs, 2d | 12th Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 23d His Majesty's Ship Lieven, Capt. W. F. Owen, from Mozambique, 15th Oct.

24th Armed Ketch Vigelant, Syraug Dossa Mahomud from Surat.

DEPARTURE.—Nov. 20th The H. C. Surveying Ship Investigator, Capt. D. Ross to Ceylon.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Castlereagh, for London.
K. S. Forbes, for ditto.
Dorothy, for Ditto.
England, for ditto.
James Scott, for Calcutta.
Thetis, for Ditto.

Calcutta

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 30th, Ship *Ganges*, Captain John Comberlege, from Spithead 20th June, and Madras 15th Oct.

Nov. 1. Ship *Good Success*, Poynton, from China Singapore.

Nov. 3. Ship *Lady Blackwood* J. Hall, from San Blas Coast, South America, 16th June.

Nov. 5. Ship *John Taylor*, George Atkinson, from Liverpool 22d June. Do. *Kingston*, W. A. Bowen, from London 25th May, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, and last from Madras 18th October; and Do. *Malabar*, R. S. Fielder, from Bombay, Madras and Rangoon 20th October.

Passengers per Good Success from Singapore:—Mr. William Eastgate; Mr. J. S. Clark; Mr. John Bidwell, Country service; and Mr. John Glass, from Penang.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Derreah Beggy, arrived off Bebee Ros's Ghaut 30th Oct.
Ann, arrived off Smith's Ghaut 31st ditto.
Suzunnee, (F.) arrived off Police Ghaut ditto.
Onnapoornay, arrived off Salt Gollahs ditto.
Duke of Lancaster, arrived off Police Ghaut 1st Nov.
Indsan Oak, arrived off Salt Golahs ditto.

DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA.

29th Brig *Helen*, Captain J. Howatson, for Coringa

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship *Lady of the Lake*, Capt. T. Bridges, for Coringa, in two or three days.

Bark Dolphin, Capt. G. East, for Penang, Singapore and Batavia, ditto.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 1st Nov.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

H. C. S. *Thomas Grenville, Robarts* and *Glenely*.
Remains.—*Lady Campbell* and *Orient*, inward bound.
Passed up—*Palmira*.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

H. M. Ships *Liffey* and *Alligator*, H. C. Ships *Princes Charlotte of Wales* and *Minerva*. and *L'Armide*, (F.)

SAUGOR.

Remains—*Anna Robertson*, outward bound.

Madras,

ARRIVALS.—November 6th, Ship Boyne, Captain Thomas Lawson, from London 19th June, and Madeira 8th July.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.

At Ellichpoor on the 15th November the Lady of Captain Browne H. M's, 24th Regt. of a Daughter.

On the 21st Instant Mrs. Bennett of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Poonah on the 15th instant, the Lady of Captain M. L. Gallwey of the 5th N. I., at the early age of 21.

Alike distinguished for the meekness and the benevolence of her disposition, the warmth and sincerity of her heart, and the candour and frankness of her deportment, she was at once the affectionate daughter, the devoted wife and the generous friend. Her exalted piety, her unfeigned humility and unpretending purity of life gained her the respect and esteem of all who knew her, and many will deplore her loss The untimely fate of one so young, thus doomed to perish in a distant land, far from a family by whom she was adored, cannot fail to excite the sympathy even of a stranger.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGE.

At Calcutta, on the 3d November, Mr. Wm. Barradge, to Miss Maria De Silva.

BIRTH.

On the 29th October, in Fort William, the Lady of J. Sullivan, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Saturday evening, the 1st November, Mrs. William Duhan, was safely delivered of a Son

At Allipore, on the 3d November, Mrs. Parrock, of a Son.

At Saugor, on the 17th October, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Perkins, of a Son.

At Kerah, on the 21st October, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Natio , of a Daughter.

At Bareilly, on the 22d October, the Lady of Robert Limond, Esq. 15th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 3d November, at the House of her father A. Snider, Esq. Mrs. Mary Ann Robins, aged 23 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted by her friends and relatives.

At Serampore, on the 5th of November, early in the morning, Otto Lauritz, Esq. formerly Judge and Magistrate of this place, aged 60 years.

At Saugor, on the 17th October, the infant Son of Lieut. Col Perkins, a few hours after its birth.

Madras.

BIRTHS.

At Secunderabad, on the 23d October, the Lady of Lieutenant Brevet Captain and Quarter Master Wright, of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, of a Daughter,

At the Presidency, on Wednesday, the 5th inst. Mrs. Parr, the wife of William Parr, Esq. of a Son.

On Thursday the 6th Instant, Mrs. E. Hogg, Wife of Mr. J. R. Hogg, Librarian, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, the 6th inst. the Revd. Ignacio Coelho, of Cranganoor, aged 59 years, inhabitant of Madras, and under the jurisdiction and Ecclesiatical See of the Bishopric of St. Thomé

On Monday morning, the 27th October, at Trichinopoly, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell, the wife of Mr. Wm. Mitchell, Writer in the Store—after a lingering illness, which she bore with all Christian fortitude and resignation; leaving behind an unfortunate Husband with three Children to deplore her loss—Her death will be long remembered by her relations and friends; her conduct in life was such, that she gained the good will of every person who knew her.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.		Rates of Premium	Sell.	
36	6	*Remittable Loan,*.....	35	8
11	8	*Five Per Cent. Loan,*.....	11	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE AT CALCUTTA.

Bills on London at 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs......	1. 10½	*a*	1. 11½
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	92		*
Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees			*

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sicca Rupees,	207 4	*a per*	100	207	10
Doubloons,.....	30 8	*a each*		31	8
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17 8	*a* "		18	1
Dutch Ducats,.....	4 4	*a* "		4	12
Louis D'Ors,.....	8 4	*a* "		8	0
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,.....	190 4	*a per*	100	190	0
Star Pagodas,.....	3 6½	*a each*		3	7
Sovereigns,.....	10 12	*a* "		11	8
Bank of England Notes,....	10 8	*a* "		11	8

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES.

Remittable Loans,.....*Rs.*	34 0
Unremittable ditto, at 5 per cent.....	12 0
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, 18 months,.....	34 0
Bank Shares.....	6,000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,.....	208 8
Notes on Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest,.....	at 3½ pr. ct.
Government Bills, Discounted,.....	at 2½ pr. ct
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 Months,.....	at 2½ pr. c.

STOPPAGE OF THE TRADE IN CHINA.

By the ship GOOD SUCCESS. Captain Poyson, we learn the following particulars respecting the present interruption to the trade in China.

It seems, that after the disturbance between the TOPAZES people and the Chinese at Lintin, the Mandarins either were or pretend that they were led to understand, that two men to be given up to their vengeance, as sacrifices to the *manes* of the two, slain in the fray with the boat's crew of the TOPAZE, were to be sent out in the THAMES Indiamen: when she arrived therefore, a demand for these men was made; and there being, of course, no intended victims of the sort on board of her, an order was immediately issued to stop the trade.

That any British Officer could have made such a promise to the Mandarins, as that we have alluded to, is utterly incredible; and it is equally improbable, that the Supracargoes would have descended to such an artifice to pacify the Mandarins on the occasion of the affray at Lintin; because, setting aside the unworthiness of the expedient, it must have been obvious, that it could only be of temporary effect; tending, ultimately, to increase the evil it was got up to remedy: it is evident, therefore, that the whole story is a fabrication of the Mandarins; though the purpose for which it has been invented, is yet a mystery: the fact of the matter is, we suspect, thatuntil the Chines get a sound drubbing, there will never be any certainty in our dealings with them: the appearance of the LIFFEY, would do more to bring them to their senses, than volumes of correspondence from the Supracargoes or any other authorities we'll answer for it.

THE DIANA STEAM-VESSEL.

We have not been able to learn the greatest rate per hour, that the DIANA steamed in still water crossing the head of the Bay; but we find, that she left town on Monday the 13th of October, and arrived at Chittagong at 4 P. M. on the afternoon of Thursday the 17th, after having been obliged to lay-to, for 7 hours to clear out the boilers in consequence of the extraordinary accumulation of sut, (owing to their having used country coals for the engine) which of course falls down into them. The distance from the floating light over to Chittagong is something more than 300 miles, we believe, so that passage from *town* to that place in three days and some hours, considering she would not go at night while in the river, is a very extraordinary passage even for a steamboat; and allowing for the time she was laying-to, to overhaul the boilers, she must have averaged; we should think, at least nine knots per hour.

Calcutta Journal, Nov. 3.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting convened by the Sheriff and held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday the 5th day of November, 1833.

A considerable number of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta having assembled at the Town Hall, in pursuance of the Notice issued by the Sheriff on the 26th ultimo; between 10 and 11 o'clock Mr. Macnaghten, the Sheriff, took the chair, and stated the object of the Meeting, as contained in the following letter addressed to him on the 24th ultimo.

To W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.
Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

We the undersigned being desirous of promoting the general discussion of the feasibility of establishing a communication with Great Britain, by means of Steam Navigation, request that you will convene a Meeting of the Public at the Town Hall for that purpose on the Fifth day of November next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon.

We are, Sir, your obedient Servants,

J. H. Harrington,	Nath. Alexander,
J. Pattle,	Robt. McClintock,
C. Lumsden,	C. R. Lindsay,
H. Shakespear,	G. Mackillop,
J. Shakespear,	Alex. Colvin,
J. Paton,	D. Clark,
Holt Mackenzie,	Jas. Calder,
John Hayes,	J. Cullen,
Wm. Bruce,	C. Blaney,
J. P. Larkins,	Tho. Allport,
R. Saunders,	W. B. Bayley,
Wm. Arrow,	W. Patrick,
H. Hobhouse,	J. Hunter
J. Palmer,	Robert Boon,
B. Roberts,	Saml. Ashmore,
G. J. Gordon,	J. Mellis.
G. Ballard,	

The Sheriff then requested that the Meeting would proceed to elect a Chairman, who should bring forward and conduct the business of the day; and Mr. J. H. Harington having been elected for this purpose, took the chair accordingly.

Mr. Harington, after soliciting the indulgence of the Meeting, in his discharge of a duty to which he had been unexpectedly called, submitted for consideration a general statement of the purpose for which the Meeting had been convened; and referred for particulars to a Gentleman present, whose prospectus, published in England, as well as at this Presidency "for establishing by means of Steam Navigation, a communication with Calcutta, and the East Indies generally, via the Mediterranean, Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea," had, with an address recently circulated by him, led to the measure now adopted, with a view to discuss the practicability of establishing a communication between England and India by Steam Vessels, and the best means of carrying the same into effect.

Lieutenant Johnston, of the Royal Navy, the Gentleman referred to by the Chairman, addressed the Meeting at length on the very interesting subject discussed in his Prospectus; and was followed by Mr. Mackillop, Mr. Larkins, and Mr. Mackenzie, who respectively offered their sentiments on the question under consideration.

The following Resolutions were then

moved by Mr. Larkins, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and unanimously adopted.

"That it is desirable to encourage the estaolishment of a Communication between England and India by Steam Navigation by the offer of a Premium, or Bonus, to those who may first establish it on a permanent footing, rather than by any direct attempt of so large and Miscellaneous a Body as the Indian Community to form themselves into a Society for the purpose.

"That a Committee be appointed to consider and prepare the rules and restrictions under which the Premium shall be granted, to obtain Subscriptions, and to adjust the other necessary details."

It was further resolved that the following Gentlemen be elected to constitute a Commitee for the purposes above stated.

Mr. J. P. Larkins,	Captain Scharch,
Mr. H. Mackenzie,	Mr. W. P. Musson,
Mr. J. H Harington,	J. Hare, M D.
Mr. J. Pattie,	J. Mellis, M. D.
Mr. C. Lushington,	Mr. J. Grant,
Mr. J. T. Shakespear,	Mr. G. Mackillop,
Hon'ble C. R. Lindsay,	Mr. D. Clark,
Commodore Hayes,	Mr. J. Hunter
Capt. Bruce Bom. Marine	Mr. W. H. Hobhouse,
Lieut. Johnston, R. N.	Mr. J. Gordon
Capt. Forbes of the Eng.	Mr. A. Colvin,
Capt. J. Jackson,	Mr. C. Blaney,

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to Lieutenant Johnston, to the Chairman, and the Sheriff; after which the Meeting was adjourned for six weeks, viz. till Wednesday, the 17th December, or such other day as may be fixed by the Committee, and notified in the Calcutta uewspapers.

J. H. HARINGTON, *Chairman.*

Government Gazette Nov. 6,

TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

While all admit the deplorable state of the commerce of British India, and complain of the ruinously unfavorable state of the exchange; we have not as yet seen, any attempt in the Journals of the presidency, to trace the causes, or to suggest a remedy for the effects so loudly and generally lamented. It is therefore, with peculiar satisfaction, we give a place to the letter appended to these remarks, addressed by a gentleman in this city, to a friend, on the subject of the depressed state of the trade of British India: the letter is from the pen of an individual of great experience in the commerce of this country; and is, therefore, entitled to the serious attention of those, who take an interest in the question discussed in it. We would fain hope, however, that the view taken by the writer, of the future fate of the trade between India and Great Britain, is somewhat too gloomy. He considers that it can, henceforth, only be "an interchange of commodities at par." In advancing so melancholy a prediction however, it seems to us, the writer of the letter, somewhat too hastily, infers, that no events can occur to remove the causes of the present depression of the trade but in this, he surely looses sight of those very possible and probable improvements in the agriculture and manufactures of this country, to which he has himself, in one part of his letter, alluded; and the beneficial effects of which, he has illustrated by an example of the material reduction in the price of one of the staples of Bengal, that would ensue from the application of more industry and skill in the cultivation of it. He leaves out of the question, too, in respect to the article of sugar in particular, the almost certain repeal of the present excessive duties on it. Now suppose that, by the application of superior skill and increased industry in the cultivation of sugar, it should be reduced to the price to which the writer conceives the application of such means *may* reduce it *viz.* rupees 5-5-4 per maund, and that the protecting duty of 15 shillings per cwt. in excess of that levied on West India sugars should be taken off, it is evident, that if, while it now costs 8 rupees and is subject to this heavy duty, it serves as "an exchange of commodities at par;" it would then yield a handsome profit: the increased demand consequent upon such a change, might, we presume in the first instant, occasion a proportionate rise in price here; but so far as we can learn, the cultivation admits of almost unlimited extension.

In his observations on the policy of repealing the internal duties on the productions of this country, unless they do considerably *more* than pay the establishment necessary for their collection, we entirely agree with the writer of the letter; for no trifling gain is to be put in competition with the relief it would afford to our exports. In offering these remarks, however, we would be understood as rather inviting discussion, on the interesting subject of the following letter, than as desirous of advancing our own opinions, as incontrovertible. In fact, it may well be presumed, that we can have little practical knowledge of the trade between India and Great Britain; and the grounds on which we have assumed, that the intelligent writter of the article which is subjoined, has taken too gloomy a view of the future state of it, are in part deduced, as we have shewn, from his own remarks. To those who may possess a more intimate knowledge of the subject than we can be supposed to have, we shall feel obliged for their communications; and if we have mistaken the view of the question entertained by the writer of the letter, we feel assured that he will readily pardon and set us right. It is time, however, to give his communication, which is as follows:

MY DEAR J———

Your question is, "what are the couses which have in the year 1822-23, operated either to the advantage, or disadvantage, of trade; and you request me, at the same time, to state some few of the principal articles of internal and external commerce, on which such causes may have had the greatest effect."

I assure you, a more difficult and deeper question, could not have been put: I doubt whether the best informed and the most experienced commercial man, can satisfactorily answer it. One should be both a merchant and a politician to do it. However, since you are determined to have my ideas upon the subject. I shall endeavour to gratify you, beseeching your indulgence towards errors.

I am decidedly of opinion, that the commerce of 182[illegible] with respect to internal and external trade, has been disadvantageous, as compared with that of previous years, since 1815.

But the trade of Bengal from 1815 to the present period, should be considered as merely experimental, It was on the cessation of hostilities in Europe and America, that the trade to India, was made available to every British subject. A large capital was immediately embarked in it. People in England calculated, not upon the demand which the natives here might have for Europe goods, but rather adapted their speculations to the populations and the extent of the country—they calculated not that men, who go almost naked from habit and choice, do not require abundance of clothing materials,—that the huts of the natives do not require furniture;—that the food prescribed by their religion, forbids them indulgence in wines, hams, cheeses, and other articles considered delicacies by Europeans,—that the climate was against the use of woollens—and,—that the institutions of castes forbids ambition, and checks industry; but in spite of all these obstacles, to the success of almost unlimited speculations in Europe goods for this market, immense capital was at once embarked into it; and to such a ridiculous pitch was this unfitness of means to the end, carried, that a large shipment of pick axes and skates, and several of bricks, arrived here in 1815. In return, the produce of the country grew in proportionate demand; the productions of the country were scraped up from all parts in the interior, and brought to the capital, where competition raised the price of every commodity, to an unnatural height; every thing was shipped to Great Britain: and this trade of infatuation continued to 1820. In the mean while America, which also required cotton wool, the chief articles of exportation from 1815 to 1818. finding herself shut out of supplies here, both from the high price it had obtained and the heavy exported duty it was liable to turned her attention to it; and she was soon able, most succesfully, to compete with Bengal, in the English market. Industry, and superior skill, enabled her to bring hers in better quality, and cleaner in its appearance at 8 to 9d per lb., while Bengal could not be landed under 10d. China also, whose principal trade lay in this commodity, (so great was the demand for the European markets,) had scarcely the supply of a single cargo in 1816-17. She has now, consequently, rendered herself independent of India.

Sugar was also an article of great and general demand at this time, for Europe and America. The Mauritius, the Coromandel coast, New Holland, the Cape, Bombay, Surat, the whole of Malabar, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, were supplied from hence. All that could be procured, was shipped away for Europe and America. And the Mauritius has, in consequence, learned to do without us: and, moreover, supplies the Cape, New Holland, and Bombay, Europe, and also the Red Sea, and the Gulf, in a great measure. Java also has begun cultivation; and a large part of her produce goes up the Red Sea, the Gulf, Bombay and to Europe. much of this trade is conducted with British capital, and in British ships. Salt-petre was also largely exported both to Europe and America about this period; but as war has not occasioned its consumption, there must now be sufficient in the market to meet any real demand for three or four years. Rice was largely exported; but the importations from America, and the Mediterranean, successfully opposed it, in the English market. The articles of dead weight from India, are confined to sugar, salt-petre, and rice, which serve for ballasting; and a proportion of each must be exported under all hazards, so long as vessels may continue to

visit India. Raw Silk continued a valuable article of shipment to England *only*; the exportations have encreased since 1820: but the price has also materially risen. In 1815 it was procurable, good qualities, at eight rupees per seer, the same are now at fourteen. What are the operative causes? Not the increased demand in England, but the establishment here of permenent buyers themselves; & the Honourable Company have extended their shipments; since cotton piece goods and other articles no longer answer, and a certain amount must be remitted: and because returns to England are now confined to fewer articles of produce:—thus, what was once a good handsome profit to the speculators, is now a medium of remttance only and made to supply the place of Bills of Exchange. Cotton piece goods was India's most profitable and her greatest trade. It is totally done up. The Portuguese traders exported till 1819, about 5,000 tons or 25,000 bales each on average of 120 pieces 3,000,000 pieces, at three rupees per price—90,00,000 rupees. The Spaniards about half as much annually. The American restrictive duty on India piece goods, commenced operation in June 1816. In 1815-16, America could net have exported less than 6,000 tons or 30,000 bales or 30,00,000 pieces or 9,000,000 rupees worth. The Cape drew from India, about 100 tons or 4,000 bales or 400,000 pices, or 12,00,000 rupees annually, besides the large shipments which the Honorable Company made annually. All are done away with by British competition!! Her manufactures supply all the world! even in our own market, she under sells us; and like a more powerful flood, turns the courses of the weaker stream. Indigo is now the article in greatest demand. Bengal in this must, for a time yet, maintain her superiority: the present high prices do not proceed from any increased demand in Europe: of all articles of commerce, it is the least liable to fluctuations, because its demand as a dye, will always be steady. When the experience of five years taught the speculators of England, that India goods were not safe articles for returns; (inasmuch as they were liable to successful opposition by the products of other countries,) returns for shipments to India, were directed to be made in bills, which rose in the demand; and this species of return was considered preferable to goods, because not liable to the accidents of the latter: but when the Honorable Company discontinued their drafts, returns became confined to goods; and as Indigo is the most steady article in the Europe market, it is preferred:—the present high price is opposed to the exchange in bills, If the present high price continue, or some relief is not afforded by government to trade. Bengal indigo will be opposed by Spanish, and, before three years, lose in the market of Europe.

To what a miserable state is the trade of India reduced! I have taken no notice of the minor articles of commerce, they deserve none. What has occasioned the evil? Certainly the very great influx and reflux at the commencement: it is impossible to relieve it now:—the trade like an overdrawn bow, has snapped; it can in future be only an exchange of commodities at par, and no more:—it has in fact destroyed itself by a surfeit.

Bengal, from her geographical situation, is not calculated for any magnitude of foreign trade: Calcutta is the emporium of India; into it is brought all the productions of commerce, both internally and externally: it is perpetually glutted—before one considerable importation can be dispatched into the interior, or distributed into different channels, another, and another, comes in: and thus the market is either always filling, or never capable of properly recovering itself. In the like manner of internal produce, it is all crowded into the city: the demand is always great;—returns must be made, high prices are asked here: the out-turn at home does not meet the cost, or the height of price deters exportation. Foreign markets are disappointed of their expected supplies; and other nations take an advantage of the circumstance. Had India more ports or places into which goods could be imported, the distribution into the Interior would be quicker: the consumption more rapid, and the demand greater; because the supplies would arrive at many different depots, (instead of only two or three,) and there would be a demand in each. In the same manner, numerous vents to internal products, would keep down the prices of goods, and enable the exporter to bring them into the market of Europe and other countries, at prices which would forbid competition; and they might, had things been so, have remained in our hands: for I do maintain, that the value of labour in India, is less than machinery in Europe: and it is to be remembered, that our goods are the spontaneous yielding of the land. Of India it may be literally said, "that God giveth the increase;" the husbandman has little to do towards it: therefore may not industry considerably lower the price of produce? Suppose an acre of land, *at present* to yield 20 maunds of sugar at 8 rupees per maund, I am not wrong if I say that the inattention, laziness, want of industry and skill of the farmer, have lost one half; that is, may not attention, industry, and skill, have made the produce 30 maunds? The price is naturally reduced to Sa. Rs. 5-5-4 per maund.

England, to oppose the American trade, threw open the Mediterranean to us, at the same time shackled it with her vile Navigation Laws. I have reason to say, that the measure was excessively crude and impolitic; never was ruin more complete, than that of those who followed this ignis fatuus. The trade has expired under the strangulation of the Navigation Laws. Mark the absurdity; the tonnage of ships allowed to carry on this trade, was limited to ships of 350 tons, which, as merchantmen, carry 500 tons. A. embarked a capital of 50,000 rupees in sugar, piece goods, and indigo, (little else of our productions will answer there,) these loaded ¼ of the ship; B. shipped the same goods; C. ditto; D. ditto; and the ship was loaded: the supply was sufficient for a 6 months' demand; and the goods met a proportionate reduced price at the destined port. Now if the restrictive act did not operate, A. would have taken a small vessel to suit his adventure: the market to which he would go, would merely be fed, and his adventure would yield him a profitable return. B. may arrive with his goods: they may just then again be wanted, or he may go on to another port; and so on: but a large ship carries the plague of surfeit wherever she goes.

Of the goods of external commerce, metal, particularly of all discriptions of copper, and spelter, have an advantage; they are eagerly bought up, and principally sent into the interior; where, I believe they form a sort of circulating medium, yielding in the transfer, a small profit; yet greater, than the present rate of interest on money. Spelter of Europe is rising every day as an article of commerce; already has it succeeded in displacing the importations from China. The tutenague of China, costs 23 sicca rupees per factory maund, landed in Calcutta; the spelter, at about 17 rupees (exchange 2s.) delivered here.

From what I have attempted to shew, it will be apparent to you that trade is fast on the decline; and it therefore behoves those, who should feel an interest in its prosperity, to endeavour to revive or promote it. It is evident, that if the productions of this country were realizable so far as her capacity extended, and the native agriculturist made sensible, whether by premiums of fines or the advantages of industry and attention: our goods could be carried into foreign markets at prices, which would defy competition; the question is, can this be effected? In my opinion it may, if those who preside over and govern districts, were to give the matter the attention it deserves.

I doubt if the revenue arising on collections, more than pays the custom-establishment of government: if it do not *considerably* overpay it, it were better internal customs were abolished; and produce made assessable in a trifling degree on exportation by sea; whatever loss government might sustain by this measure, would, it is presumed, be abundantly supplied by the increase of agricultural revenue; for it is hoped, that the removal of duties on goods, and the difficulties on trade, would induce many to embark in the line. This would certainly tend to lower the price of produce: and let it also be hoped, that the vigilance of the British magistrates may be exercised effectually to prevent the oppression of farmers and labourers, by the landholder, the *umlahs*, the inferior servants, and their dependants about the *Cutcheri*; these are the bloodsuckers of the commonwealth, whose acts are severe checks to industry; and who from their supposed or real influence, hold the market in their hands, and by such means generally impede or destroy the trade of the district.

A volume may be written on this subject: I have not much time; and have therefore taken *this* night for the task. I cannot go over my writing, and pray pardon blunders.

Yours always sincerely,
J. M. D.

Calcutta; October 1, 1823.
Calcutta Journal November 1.

Madras.

NOVEMBER 11, 1823.

Rate of Exchanges and Price of Company's Paper

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 8¼. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 9d. per do.
} nominal.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 36 per cent, pm.
Unremitable 12 to 14.

The deserted state of our Port was yesterday morning at day-break enlivened by the unexpected arrival of the free trader BOYNE, Captain Lawson, from England. She sailed from the Downs on the 17th of June, and Madeira on the 8th of July. All her English intelligence has of course been anticipated by previous arrivals.

Whilst the BOYNE was at Madeira the report, already known here, of a counter Revolution in Lisbon reached that Island; with the addition that the King of Portugal had already resumed his former system of absolute Government; but that he had pledged himself to his people to give them a Constitution similar to the English, so soon as tranquillity and internal confidence were restored!

We fear therefore that this report must be taken as a full confirmation of the accounts given in the Paris Papers of the 15th of June, and which we had previously deemed deserving of little credit. The event will probably have a powerful effect on the Spanish constitutionalists, but we must await the receipt of further despatches to from any satisfactory conclusion on the subject.

There is not a word of novelty from Spain.

The BOYNE brought Post Office Packets. Her Passengers are.

Captains Ward, J. Latty, James Carnie, Surgeon; Eugene Finnerty, Assistant Surgeon.

The expected Ship MEXBOROUGH left Madeira for this Port, the day before the BOYNE arrived there.

Sup. to the Mad. Cour. Nov. 7.

LOCAL MATTERS.—There have been 10 arrivals at our Port, since the BOYNE came in—she will continue her voyage to Bengal to-morrow or next day when the Roads will be again desolate.

The Shipping lists of the Port of Calcutta up to the 25th ultimo are silent as to the Ship MADRAS, whose expected arrival has been advertized weeks ago.

The weather continues much too fine for the season; and there has hitherto been less swell in the Roads than usually prevails in April and May. The rains have again completely left this part of India.

App. to the Cour. Nov. 11.

English News.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—THURSDAY.

Before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE *and a Special Jury*

DE LIZAUR *v.* PRATT.

This was an action to recover the sum of 1,000*l.* the amount of a policy of insurance effected by the defendant, on a cargo in a vessel called "The Navy," which ship was captured by the Spanish Patriots.

The plaintiff is a merchant residing at Rio Janeiro, and the defendant an underwriter at Lloyd's. The plaintiff being desirous of sending a cargo to Lima, considered it necessary to insure it, in consequence of the coast of Peru being blockaded by Lord Cochrane. Accordingly he sent instructions to his agent in London, who effected the insurance for 1,000*l.* The full value of the cargo was estimated at 40,000*l.*, but the defendant did not think it prudent to underwrite to a greater extent than 1,000*l.* The cargo consisted of woollen cloths and other articles of British manufacture. They were to be packed as English goods, to prevent any attempt on the part of the insurgents, since it was feared that if they were known to be Spanish property, they would consider them as prizable articles. The vessel set sail from Rio Janeiro on the 25th Oct. 1820. After doubling Cape Horn, she arrived on the 5th of January at Pisco, about 100 miles south of Lima. In the course of the voyage, the Captain heard by a vessel that Lima was closely blockaded by a fleet under Lord Cochrane, and that it would be quite impossible to land the cargo there. In consequence of this information he put into Pisco, in order to ascertain whether this information was correct or not. He accordingly despatched a messenger by land to Lima, who stated to the owners of the cargo the situation of the ship, and inquired what course was to be pursued? The owners communicated to the Captain that his intelligence was correct, and if he attempted to land the goods, it would be attended with the greatest hazard and even his remaining at Pisco would be exceedingly dangerous. In addition, they sent by the messengers a recommendation from the Viceroy of Lima to several of the Mexican states, in case the Captain should find it necessary to touch at any of them. The Captain was at a loss what to do. If he abandoned the voyage, he considered the policy would be annulled; and if he returned to Rio Janeiro, the weather being at that season of the year very stormy off Cape Horn, his vessel would be exposed to considerable peril. In this dilemma he resolved upon seeking some port where he might remain secure, until the peace of the country should be restored. There were three ports from which to choose—Acapulco, Panama, and St. Blas. The two former were considered unhealthy, and he determined to proceed to the latter port, although it was distant 36 degrees from Pisco. He arrived there on the 6th of March, after a voyage of about three months. The commodities on board were unfitted for St. Blas, the climate being so much warmer than where they were originally destined; besides the place was very small, and there was but little trade carried on. The Captain remained at St. Blas 192 days, when a rumour was abroad that the insurgents were in the neighbourhood, and would most probably attack the town in a few days. It was then under the Spanish Government. He at length set sail for Pisco again; it was his intention to land at Callao, and if not, to return with his cargo to Rio. The news of Lord Cochrane's successes prevented him from executing his design. He arrived off Pisco in the month of September, and went into port, without first sending a boat ashore to learn whether it was in the possession of the old Government or not.—Immediately on his landing, he was thrown into prison; his ship was seized and examined; some part of the cargo was suspected of being Spanish property. The case was tried at a Court of Admiralty under the Insurgent Government (Pisco being then captured), and the ship was condemned as a lawful prize.

Mr. MARRYAT, for the defendant, observed that his client admitted having known of the blockade on the Peruvian coast, but he denied that a full and fair disclosure had been made of the property on board. If he had been aware that part of the property was prohibited, he certainly would not have insured at the rate of 5 per cent. The plaintiff ought to have disclosed with what goods the vessel was laden, in order that the defendant might have exercised his discretion whether he would hazard an insurance or not. With respect to the other point of defence—the deviation of the ship in the voyage; it was a most extraordinary thing if a vessel could go a distance of 36 degrees beyond her destination, and the underwriters be accountable for any loss sustained by so novel a proceeding. The Learned Counsel was about commenting on the evidence when.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said if the Jury were satisfied that 36 degrees of latitude was more than a reasonable distance for the vessel to go beyond its destination, there was an end of the case. Or if they thought the Captain of the vessel, knowing the dangerous and unsettled state of the country, yet entered Pisco the second time without proper precaution, having neglected to send a boat ashore to ascertain in whose hands that place was, the case was also ended.

The Jury were of opinion that the vessel had been taken beyond all reasonable distance.

His LORDSHIP then inquired if Mr. Scarlett would be nonsuited; to which that Learned Gentleman signified his assent.

The plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited.

The Morning Herald, May 30.

KNIGHT'S QUARTERLY MAGAZINE, No. 1.

THE object of this work may be better gathered from the following extract of the Introductory Dedication, than from a formal Prospectus:—

"To the Lady Mary Vernon, the Mistress of all Harmony, the Queen of all Wits, the Brightest of all Belles, we the undersigned, send greeting:

"We, the undersigned, are a knot of young men, of various forms and features,—of more various talents and inclinations; agreeing in nothing, save only two essential points—a warm liking for one another, and a very profound devotion for your Ladyship.

"Some of us have no occupation.

"Some of us have no money.

"Some of us are desperately in love.

"Some of us are desperately in debt.

"Many of us are very clever, and wish to convince the Public of the fact.

"Several of us have never written a line.

"Several of us have written a great many, and wish to write more.

"For all these reasons, we intend to write a book.

"We will not compile a lumbering quarto of Travels, to be bound in Russia and skimmed in the Quarterly, and bought by the country book-clubs;—nor a biting Political, Pamphlet to be praised by everybody on one side, and abused by everybody on the other, and read by nobody at all;—nor a Philsophical Essay, to be marvelled at by the few, and shuddered at by the many, and prosecuted by his Majesty's Attorney-General;—nor a little Epic Poem in twenty-four books, to be loved by the milliners, and lauded in the Literary Gazette, and burnt by your Ladyship.

"But a Book of some sort we are resolved to write. We will go forth to the world once a quarter, in high spirits and handsome type, and a modest dress of drab, with verse and prose, criticism and witticism, fond love, and loud laughter. Every thing that is light, and warm, and fantastic and beautiful, shall be the offering we will bear; while we will leave the nation to the care of the Parliament, and the church to the Bishop of Peterborough. And to this end we will give up to colder lips and duller souls their gross and terrestrial food: we will not interfere with the sadule or the sirloin, the brandy-bottle or the punch-bowl;—our food shall be of the spicy curry, and the glistening Champagne;—our inspiration shall be the thanks of pleasant voices, and the smiles of sparkling eyes. We grasp at no renown—we pray for no immortality; but we trust that in the voyage it shall be our destiny to run, we shall waken many glowing feelings, and revive many agreeable recollections; we shall make many jokes, and many friends; we shall enliven ourselves and the public together; and when we meet round some merry hearth, to discuss the past and the future, our projects and our success, we shall give a zest to our bottle and our debate, by drinking a health to all who read us, and three healths to all who praise.

"We have built up our temple, and installed the priests, and made ready the offerings, and we are looking for the goddess of the shrine. The President of our Club, and the Editor of our writings, shall be no compiler of essays—no eater of oysters; no bald and bearded gentleman, with a cold judgment and a flippant pen, dreaming of pounds, shillings, and pence, and annihilating the young hopes of an author in all the anonymous authority of the plural number. We must have for our tutelar divinity a more amiable and more interesting being, to whose authority we may pay a voluntary submission, to whose eyes we may breathe our vows and scribble our sonnets, beneath whose influence we may forget the tedium and the toil of book-making, and scatter over our revel and our press the magic charm of gallantry and romance.

"We kneel before your Ladyship's ottoman.

"Your are beautiful and very kind; a widow and very witty; with a complexion a little flushed, and a nose a little aquiline, and all necessary dignity in your clear high forehead, and all conceivable merriment in your deep blue eye; and you wear white shoes and diamond necklaces, and dress your long dark hair *à la Grecque*; and you have a light step and a quick speech, and just sufficient *embonpoint* to recall our young sonnetteeres from their dreams of Dryads and of Naiads, and to compel them to muse for a few minutes on something more lovely and less divine; and you paint flowers, and draw caricatures; and you play the harp and *l'écarté*, and sing delightfully; and you love Handel, and doat upon Shakspeare; and you are twenty-five, and—'Mary.'

"By all these signs you are manifestly pointed out as the idol before whom we are to prostrate our heart and our papers. You will not refuse the homage we proffer. Among our gay and buoyant souls the day of chivalry and of enthusiasm shall have another morning; you shall be to us the queen of the just; in your sight the bold and adventurous are to break their first lance. Your smile is to be the excitement;—your hand is to bestow the reward: a thousand poets shall be your slaves;—a thousand quills shall leap from their desks to avenge the look that threatens you with insult. Your image shall animate, and your name shall protect us; censure shall kneel before you, and criticism shall be dumb in your presence.

"We are your Ladyship's very humble servan's,

MARMADUKE VILLARS,	EUSTACE HERON,
DAVENANT CECIL,	EDWARD HASELFOOT,
TRISTRAM MERTON,	WILLIAM PAYNE,
IRVINE MONTAGU,	ARCHIBALD FRAZER,
GERARD MONTGOMERY,	HAMILTON MURRAY,
HENRY BALDWIN,	CHARLES PENDRAGON,
JOSEPH HALLER,	LEWIS WILLOUGHBY,
PETER ELLIS,	JOHN TELL,
PATERSON AYMER,	EDMUND BRUCE,
REGINALD HOLYOAKE	RICHARD MILLS,
OLIVER MEDLEY,	PEREGRINE COURTENAY,
VYVAN JOYEUSE,	MARTIN DANVERS HEAVISIDE,
	&c. &c. &c.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, MAY 15.

LAW OF PRINCIPAL AND FACTOR.

Mr. J. SMITH rose to move, "that a committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the law relating to goods, wares, and merchandize, intrusted to merchants, agents, or factors, and its influence on property, and to report and observations thereon to the house." As a their important motion was about to be subvery in the house, it was his intention to mitted to himself to the simple proposition for a confine committee.

Mr. Serjeant ONSLOW expressed his entire approbation of the motion now before the house. He felt thankful to the hon. member for having introduced the subject.

Mr. MARRYAT did not mean to say that the commercial law of this country required no alteration; but he doubted very much the expediency of making such an alteration as was recommended in the petitions which had lately been presented to the house. He would not, however, object to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject, as he was convinced that his hon. friend would take every care that the investigation should embrace every part of the question.

Mr. SYKES said, the impression on his mind was, that some alteration in the law of principal and factor was absolutely necessary. Therefore, he thought it was proper that the subject should be referred to a committee.

Mr. ROBERTSON expressed himself hostile to an alteration in the existing law. Why should a consignor be deprived of his property by the exercise of an authority on the part of his agent which he never intended to give him? The precipitancy which marked the present proceeding ought not to pass unnoticed. The petition was presented on Monday, and notice was given that the committee would be moved for on Tuesday. Such haste prevented the attendance of those who were interested in opposing the progress of the contemplated measure.

Mr. J. SMITH said, he certainly would have moved for the committee on Tuesday, but as a house could not be made, his notice fell to the ground. It was necessery to bring forward the question this session; and if much time were lost, that object could not be effected. Therefore it was that so early a day had been named for the appointment of a committee. All that was called for was inquiry. The existing state of the law was known to have produced the greatest frauds and evils; and it was proper that some means should be devised to improve the system.

The motion was then agreed to, and the committee appointed.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. F. BUXTON said, he was sure that almost every gentleman in the house was prepared, on this occasion, to ask him a particular question; and therefore he thought he could not do better than to spare the time of the house, by at once giving an answer to that expected interrogatory. Gentlemen would ask, "What right have you to interfere in this great cause? Is there not in the house, is there not indeed by your side, a man, to whom, when a motion is to be introduced on the subject of slavery, all eyes are naturally turned?—one who is recognised as the faithful, persevering, eloquent, and on all occasions, successful advocate of the negroes?" He hoped, however, that no gentleman would think so meanly and so unjustly of him, as to suppose that he encroached, uncalled for, on the province of his hon. friend. Indeed, it was at his earnest request, it was in compliance with his injunction, the injunction of him who was the best friend to this cause, and at his especial bidding, that he undertook to introduce the subject. Before he proceeded with this important, and, as they had heard in the course of the evening, this perilous question, he wished to make a few observations on the advice which he had received privately, and which he had also been favoured with in the house, as to the dreadful evils which the West Indies were likely to encounter from the agitation of this subject. He had been told, that it was no slight matter to agitate this question at all; and he did agree, that it was no slight matter to excite apprehension, even the most groundless (as he would presently show it to be), in the minds of persons so respectable as those whose names were signed to the petition which had been presented this night—persons who were intimately connected with the West Indies. He could assure the house that he harboured no kind of animosity, no sort of irritation, against the whole body, or any individual of the whole body, of persons connected with the West Indies; but he considered them pre-eminently unfortunate in this—that their predecessors were tempted to embark their property in this speculation, at the time when it was supposed that property might be so invested consistently with honour, propriety, and justice; but which, he now said, when accurately sifted, appeared to be utterly irreconcilable with just principles. He felt that it was no slight matter to introduce any motion which was painful to the feelings, he knew that it was no slight matter to bring before the house a question, which, in a certain degree, affected the honour and the humanity of the country. (Hear, hear.) As to responsibility he would say a word or two ear he had heard much, both in private and public, with respect to that subject. He knew a man should be sure that his cause was a good one—as he knew his was; he felt that a man should be convinced that the time was well chosen—as he felt; he was aware that he should be certain that his mind was free from prejudice or passion—as his was; before he ventured to reject such advice, and to slight such warnings, as had been bestowed on him, and determined to incur this heavy responsibility—if such responsibility there were. Why did he venture to incur that responsibility? He did so, on the deepest consideration that he could give to the subject. First, from a conviction that those dangers, if not absolutely groundless, if not entirely unfounded, as he conscientiously believed they were, had, at least, been greatly over-rated; and secondly, from a conviction that it was impossible to over-rate the real and substantial blessings which would accrue to millions of human beings from the agitation of this question in that house. He had no doubt in his mind that slavery could not stand against public investigation—it must perish if brought before the public eye. (Hear, hear.) As the benefits to be derived from the investigation of the subject were incalculable, so the dangers to be apprehended were infinitely less than was supposed by his Majesty's Government, and by those gentlemen who took the other side of the question. He had heard of late a great deal about insurrection in the Wes Indian colonies; and, with the permission of the house, he would address himself to that point for a few moments. If he were the first rash man who ever ventured to hint any thing in favour of slaves—if he were the first person by whom the delicate subject of negro slavery, or the still more delicate subject of emancipation, had been mentioned in that house, there would be something plausible in the allegation of which he had heard so much. But it did so happen, that this delicate subject of negro slavery, and the still more delicate subject of emancipation, had been debated over and over again in that house. Committees of the House of Commons had sat on the subject for 30 years, at a period when committees did not often sit or take evidence. In this case, however, they did examine evidence, and they published it to the world. The House of Lords did the same. The Privy Council did the same. They sat, investigated the subject, and published the bulk of the evidence to the world. But there was another

point which weighed very much with him. There was not one man of any eminence, in that house for thirty years, who had not put forward his opinions on this subject, who had not declared himself hostile to slavery; not merely those who were strongly attached to the principles of liberty, and who would overlook every danger in advancing and supporting their opinion—such men as Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Sir Samuel Romilly, &c.—but men who were the very reverse of them in every thing but their talents. He might instance Mr. Dundas, who certainly was not an enthusiast, but a shrewd and wary politician—Mr. Burke, who was not fond of experimental changes—Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Windham. When these gentlemen saw no danger from the avowal of the principle which he (Mr. Buxton) advocated—when no danger resulted from that avowal—when it was known that the most wary of politicians, Mr. Dundas, and the man least disposed to change, Mr. Burke, both prepared bills, and one of them actually introduced a bill into that house for the emancipation of the negroes, which, if it had passed, would have commenced operating 23 years ago, and under the provisions of which one half of the negroes would be now free—when those individuals thus spoke and thus acted, in defiance of such warning as they had heard this night, he would be guilty of betraying a good cause, if he gave way to such extravagant apprehensions, or listened to those fallacious predictions which the fact had never failed to contradict. It was singular that no motion had been ever made in that house on the subject of negro slavery without giving birth to the same predictions—without producing, he would say, almost *verbatim*, the same sort of petition as that which had recently been presented to the house. In 1777 a very feeble attempt was made to alleviate the horrors of the middle passage—to let a little more air into the holds of the slave-ships. The immediate consequence of this alteration would, it was broadly asserted, be the total ruin of the West Indies. Insurrection, it was said, would undoubtedly follow; and in the House of Lords, the Duke of Chandos gave utterance to these sentiments:—He said, that he knew a little more of the West Indies than their lordships did—that his pockets were filled with letters on the subject—that the negroes read the newspapers—and that, so soon as they came to those paragraphs which showed that their situation was noticed in England, they would immediately rise in rebellion. In the year 1787 it was that his honourable friend near him (Mr. Wilberforce) commenced that career respecting the slave-trade, of which it was quite impossible for him to speak in any terms of adequate praise—a career which had gone on for twenty years with so much honour to himself and advantage to his country. (Hear, hear.) Referring to that period, the house would find three things too remarkable to escape attention in such a discussion as the present. The first was the effectual interposition of Parliament in behalf of the negroes; the next was the prediction then loudly given, that anarchy and insurrection would follow; and thirdly, that the prediction so confidently proclaimed, was, in the result, utterly falsified by the act. It was really quite remarkable, if they referred to the whole train of history on one side, and put in juxta-position with it the whole train of prediction, to see how completely the one refuted the other: instead of the fact aiding the prediction, it was always the reverse; and that very period which, according to the opponents of the abolition, ought to exhibit marks of devastation and bloodshed, presented nothing but continued peace and tranquility unexampled at any preceding period of colonial history. (Hear.) At the period to which he referred, and when England was the carrier of the world, his hon. friend brought in one of his bills for the amelioration of the negroes—that bill was as usual met by the prediction of an agent of the colonies, and insurrection was to be inevitable. This, the fiftieth anticipation, shared the fate of all the rest—it was given, it was falsified, and forgotten. In the year 1802, when Lord Seaforth was Governor of Barbadoes, he discovered a series of barbarous and shocking murders. Every body knew the story of the boy who was killed in the Gully, and the reckless barbarties which were then disclosed. The Governor, acting as became him, had the delinquents brought to trial, and some of them convicted. Upon them he afterwards inflicted the full sentence of the law; but what was that sentence? A fine less than that which would be inflicted upon a peasant who clandestinely shot a partridge—the penalty upon the perpetrators of these murders was a fine of 11l. 4s. (Hear, hear.) The Governor then applied to the colonial legislature for new powers, and for the enactment of a more adequate means of punishment for such criminals; and what was his treatment from these legislators? They inflicted upon the Governor the greatest chastisement in the way of incivility which could possibly be offered, in the shape of an address, in which they told him that "they knew their own interests as well as he did, and what it was right for them to pursue respecting their property." The next prediction of insurrection from an amelioration of treatment came in the year 1804, in a report of the House of Assembly in Jamaica, in which they took upon themselves to review the measures that had been then taken by the House of Commons, respecting the slave-trade. In that report they stated the "irrefragable evidence" of disaster which must follow the steps taken by Parliament. If ever, they said, the crisis of colonial ruin arose, it must be upon "the dereliction of the slave trade by Great Britain." Under such circumstances, they add, "the struggle will not be long, though it will be as certain as it will be terrible." Afterwards they allude to "the experiments of fanaticism, or the visionary theories of speculative men," and infer dangers of all kinds from their agitation. Their was another prediction which occurred only five years ago. In 1817, Governor Maxwell, of Dominica, stated in a letter to Lord Bathurst, that many acts of great cruelty had come to his knowledge, which were as violent as they were unlawful. That he had ascertained the fact of the infliction, by the planters, of iron collars (iron torments he properly calls them) and heavy chains upon unfortunate negroes, who had first undergone the severest corporal chastisement. He gave many particulars of the disgusting barbarities which had been in that manner inflicted. He described the treatment in that brutal manner of two girls, who were under twelve years of age, and who had been weighed down with heavy irons; and of an old man of 80 years of age, who had a heavy iron collar put around his neck, while he was for several hours exposed in the stocks. The governor exposed the iniquity and illegality of these "iron torments," and what was the impression created by his discovery? Why, it was this—the grand jury of the island met shortly after, and in a memorable document, dated August 26, 1817, they actually presented their Governor as a nuisance. (Laughter.) The document was in these terms:—"The grand jury of our Sovereign Lord the King, (after stating their visit to the prison, &c.) lament to be under the necessity of noticing the improper interference of the executive government, between master and slave—an interference which has caused considerable agitation and discontent;" but let the house marvel, among whom? "among the slaves of the island." (Hear, hear.) Now, if the grand jury had said that the iron torments had caused agitation and discontent among the slaves, there would have been some sense in the thing; or if they had said that the proceedings of the Governor had caused agitation and discontent among the planters; but to say that the slaves were discontented, because the Governor complained of the torture inflicted upon them by brutal masters—because the privilege of being flogged and ironed was denied to them, was rather too much for human credulity. Yes, such was the fact, and so much for predictions. Now what was it which the friends of abolition called upon Parliament to consider? The first part of the proposition was, that to the negro should be secured the use of Sunday for rest, and for religious instruction; and one other day in the week for the cultivation of his own provision ground. The next thing was, that the future born children of negroes should not be sold—nay, should be free (Hear, hear.) Would that excite discontent among the negroes, or would it not, on the contrary, infuse a spirit of gratitude and kindness among them? They also proposed to get rid of that instrument of peace, the cart-whip. Were the negroes so attached to that, that the removal of it was likely to excite discontent among them? Was the improvement of their unhappy condition, and the extension to them of the protection of British law, likely to render them less happy and less useful? Was the securing to him of some independent means of industry, through the provident accumulation of which he might one day purchase his own freedom—was the reservation for him of the free birth of his children likely to excite his hostility and vengeance? Would acts of this kind be the forerunners of anarchy, or rather would they not be the certain harbingers of peace, content, and tranquillity? (Hear, hear.) There was one point connected with this subject which he could not pass over—he meant the great change which a large portion of West India population had undergone within the last twenty years: let them look at what the negro in the British colonies had seen within that space of time. He saw an island, in that hemisphere, in which every black man, woman, and child, was free (hear, hear); he saw 800,000 fellow-beings, who had fully and permanently acquired their freedom, who had obtained for eve for their race, that to which they were entitled—liberty. And yet, in the other colonies, the negro saw himself a chattel, a thing, a being without rights or freedom. See how such a feeling might be acted upon at Jamaica in the event of a future war. America might hold our

to them the privilege of freedom, in direct conformity with her own example. Was this a lesson which furnished no instruction?—were they to grind down their negroes until any change must be their amelioration, until nothing could make them worse? He had the great authority of Mr. Pitt for saying, that whatever enlarged the freedom and happiness of the negro, must add to the general security of the colonies, and the greater comfort of all within them. He did not mean to say that a great peril did not attend West India concerns—he was perfectly aware of the danger, and he saw it every moment. Wherever there was oppression—wherever there was slavery—there must be danger. (Hear, hear.) How was that danger to be avoided? By doing justice to those who were oppressed and afflicted. (Hear, hear.) That was his policy; he would oppose conciliation to animosity: but suppose that the results was problematical, and that danger, which he must deny, must be contemplated which ever way they proceeded, what was their wiser course? Did not justice and humanity point out to them? If they must risk peril, let it be while engaged in doing justice to millions whom they had wronged—while exercising benevolence towards millions whom they had brutalized. (Hear, hear.) He had no hesitation in stating what course he and those who thought with him, wished the house to pursue; he would throw off all reserve, and state truly and frankly the object at which they aimed; that object was the extinction of slavery throughout the whole of the Kings dominions—nothing less than that would satisfy them; at the same time they did not contemplate its rapid or abrupt diminution. (Hear, hear.) What they wanted was a prudent and precautionary course, which would gradually prepare the slave for the enjoyment of liberty, and wean him from the grinding habits of slavery. They meant nothing rash, rapid, precipitate. If they succeeded to the fullest extent of their desire, it would only be to reduce the system of slavery by gradual means. They would not tell neither do they mean to define, at what time, or in what year, slavery would be abolished. In fact, in their view, slavery never would be altogether exterminated or cut down: it would rather be left to subside, to decline, to die away, sink, and be forgotten. Their first step was to say, that no more slaves should be made—no more children should be born in bondage. See how that would gradually and almost imperceptibly act? This year they would have so many slaves in their colonies, next year they would have a proportion less, and so on, for ten, or twenty, or thirty years, they would go on adding to the free population, and diminishing the slave part, until at length it disappeared and was forgotten. Proceeding in this manner would not be to act in any novel and unprecedented form: slavery had already, in more than one quarter of the world, been suffered to expire in the way he had mentioned. Thirty years ago, New York was a slave station, and exposed to all the terrible convulsions to which a state of slavery tends. There the principle which he now recommended had been put in practice—no riot, no complaint, no inconvenience followed its application; and, in course of time, slavery disappeared, and it burned down as it were, in the socket, and flickered its last ray. Precisely in a similar manner, it melted away in New Jersey, in Philadelphia, and several other places in the United States of America. The change was wrought gradually, and without the slightest injury or inconvenience to any body. There was nobody concerned in the alteration who did not acknowledge the happiness and moral improvement which it diffused, not alone among the black population, but among the white, from whom it removed that deepest of all curses which slavery is sure to entail. (Hear, hear.) There were other parts of the world in which slavery was working itself out in the same manner. The point of dispute between the two parties was this—the one said the principle operates quietly, and the other that it worked in convulsions. Now he would put it to his opponents, where did they find this, in their view, necessarily noisy principle at work? It was carried into full force at Ceylon in 1816, by Sir Alexander Johnstone, and no kind of uproar attended the operation. In Bencoolen and elsewhere the principle had been applied, and nothing could be calmer than its progress. (Hear, hear.) There was another very extraordinary fact which established his position beyond all manner of doubt. It occurred at St. Helena—a place which of late years had made a great noise in the world. That island had excited much of public speculation; not an occurrence took place there, which was not blazoned forth to the world, and attention awakened to it; and yet upon that spot, unknown and unnoticed, had Sir Hudson Lowe applied the principle, and not a murmur or a cry followed. (Hear, hear.) One only fact upon that island had failed to transpire, and that was, that Sir Hudson Lowe had given the death-blow to slavery there. (Hear, hear.) Upon a still larger extent had this principle been acted upon in the colonies of South America. By a fundamental law of Colombia, every child of a slave born after the establishment of the constitution, was *ipso facto* free. They did even more, for they imposed a legacy duty upon property of all kinds, for the special application of purchasing negroes out of slavery, until that blot was removed from their society. There was only one condition or reserve in the Colombian law; and it was, that the first selection should be made from among the most peaceable and most industrious of the slaves. Colombia was the strongest proof in point of the virtue of his principle; for the country was at the time overrun by a hostile army; masters were obliged to abandon their property; and yet amid a population of three millions, of which from 8 to 900,000, according to M. Ravenga, were slaves, a most unexampled fidelity and confidence reigned throughout all, during the operation of this mighty change. Why not, after such signal experience, apply so salutary a principle to the British colonies? Why not cut off the supply, and intercept the fountain of slavery? He had proved historically that it could be done with safety and general advantage. Ought, he would ask a negro child to be a slave from the hour of his birth? What right upon earth had the British Government to say, that a child whose lot it was to be born in the West Indies should begin his life in slavery, and go on through all his miserable days to eat the bitter bread of unremitting servitude? He knew, indeed, the answer he should get—he should be told that the father and the mother were slaves, and why not the child? What was, that to declare "I have made the father and the mother my slaves, and the precedent by iniquity shall be the justification of my further crime in perpetuity." (Hear.) There was this aggravation in the child's fate compared with the parents, for the latter were at least born in a state of liberty. If they were afterwards deprived of freedom, they had at least for some 20 or 30 years had the benefit of free agency—they had two parts of their existence to contrast; but the child had neither: his doom was to be one unrelenting state of grinding servitude. If it were by British law a crime to murder a man, it was equally so to kill a child? If it were a crime to enslave a man, it was also unlawful to enslave a child in captivity. It was time, then, to stop. It was time to say—"You shall do no more wrong—you shall no longer rob children of the inestimable rights which nature intended for their possession." Let them reflect upon the estimate which would be made of this career of crime, when that day came which must disclose all its atrocities, which would develope a system, in one half of slave-trading and in the other of slavery. For such a system England had to answer, and no nation under heaven had more of both parts to atone for. It was time to ask them to retrace their steps—they were not indeed, called to undergo punishment, to bear reproach, or to return reparation for the wrongs they had inflicted. The friends of abolition made no such demand: they said "You have been guilty of a great crime, take all the past benefit of its commission, enjoy the fruition of your work, but stop where you are—advance no further in crime; you shall not perpetuate slavery. What we want of you is this—if possible, abridge the captivity of the present race of slaves. We do not ask you to make your slave of this day, a freeman to-morrow." Not that he meant to claim credit for this forbearance, for he would frankly avow, that if it were possible to burst abruptly the chains of the captive, he should not hesitate to rend the link; but unhappily this could not be done—and it was one of the dreadful consequences of the pollution of slavery, that it lowered the character of the victim, and rendered him unfit for sudden elevation. There were persons, not to be trusted in that house, but elsewhere, who really considered that the planter had something like an honest title to the body of his slave. He would visit to examine into this title. He would state the case. There was a valuable commodity for the possession of which there were two competitors, a black man and a white man. The valuable commodity in dispute was the body of a black man. The black man said, "I have the title, on the other hand, said, "No, it is mine." What was the claim of the black man to his own body? A most unexceptionable one—he derived it from the gift of God. (Hear.) His title was not tainted by connexion with force, fraud, or irregularity, in any way. (Hear.) The black man, then, had a *prima facie* case to be heard any person who wished to impugn his title to show that he himself had a better. Now what was the title of the white to the body of the black man? He said that he derived it from his father. That was a very good title. But whence did his father derive it? From a planter, who acquired his title from a slave-hunter, who obtained it from a man-merchant in Africa. Then it would be asked, how did the man-merchant obtain possession of the black man's body? Why, he stole it. (Hear, hear.) That indeed was the foundation of the title of the white

man under which was committed the greatest outrage that could be inflictod upon human nature. If it were necessary,, it would not be difficult to show how the slaves had been obtained by which the West Indies were peopled: but he would content himself with stating, that the planters, had no title at all to their slaves, whatever claim they might have to receive remuneration from that house. In order that the house might clearly perceive what his (Mr. Buxton's views were upon the subject, he wonld read an extract from a letter which he had some time ago communicated to Lord Bathurst. The passage which the hon. member read, was as follows:—" The subject divides itself into two—the condition of the existing slaves, and the condition of their children. With regard to the former, I wish the following improvements:—I. That the slaves should be attached to the island, and under modifications to the soil. 2. That they cease to be chattels in the eye of the law. 3. That their testimony be received *quantum valeat*. 4. That when any one lays in his claim to the services of a negro, the onus should rest with the claimant. 5. That obstructions to manumission should be removed, 6. That the provisions of the Spanish law (fixing by competent authority the value of the slave, and allowing him to purchase a day at time) should be introduced. 7. That no Governor, Judge, or Attorney General, should be a slave owner. 8. That an effectual provision shall be made for the religious instruction of the slaves. 9. That marriage should be sanctioned and enforced. 10. That the Sunday should be devoted by the slave to repose and religious instruction, and that another time should be allotted for the cultivation of his provision ground. 11, That some (but what I cannot say) measure should be taken to restrain the authority of the master in punishing his untried slave, and that some substitute should be found for the driving system. These are the proposed qualifications of the existing slavery. But I am far more anxiously bent upon the extinction of slavery altogether, by rendering all the negro children, born after a certain day, free: for them it will be necessary to provide education. God grant that his Majesty's Ministers may be disposed to accomplish these objects, or to permit others to accomplish them." After the fullest consideration which he had been able to bestow upon the subject, he had come to the conviction, that the house was required by every motive which could actuate honest men to recognize the principle for which he contended. The motives of humanity and justice undoubtedly required, and he thought the Christian religion also called for the recognition of that principle. The house owed that act to the reputation of England—to the unanimous voice of the British people—and above all, they owed it to the African race, so long and so cruelly oppressed. This country owed a large debt of atonement for all the blood spilt in Africa, in civil wars fomented by English fraud, and rendered interminable—for all the villages burnt by our own man-hunters—for all the horror suffered by the unhappy creatures who had been roused from their bed of rest, only to be seized and enslaved for life, by the savage yell of our own man hunters,—for preventing the African race from acquiring the advantages of commerce, and for with holding from them the benefits of the Christian religion—for the tens of thousands of men suffocated on board of British slave ships—for the tens of thonsands of persons, even more miserable, who survived that death only to endure slavery and every species of calamity. It gave him joy, however, to know that it was in the power of the British Parliament to make some degree of atonement for such deep injuries. Parliament had in its power to interpose between the slave and the barbarity of his master—to declare that the slave should not be torn from the spot of ground which he had cultivated, the cottage which he had built, and the wife and children whom he loved—and above all, afford him full and complete religious instruction. With respect to the children of the existing slaves, the legislature had more in its power. It could strip them of every vestige of slavery; and by giving them instruction, form them into a free, independent, and happy people. He would now read his resolutions to the house, concluding his observations by repeating the passage which he had read from his letter to Lord Bathurst—" God grant that Ministers may be disposed to accomplish these objects, or at least to permit others to accomplish them." (Hear, hear.) The hon. member then moved the following resolution:—

" That the state of slavery is repugnant to the principles of the British constitution and of the Christian religion, and that it ought to be gradually abolished throughout the British colonies, with as much expedition as may be found consistent with a due regard to the well being of the parties concerned."

Mr. CANNING observed, that in consequence of the appeal with which the hon. member had concluded his speech, he felt it his duty to rise at that early period of the night for the purpose of stating, without any reserve, what were the opinions entertained by himself and his colleagues upon the most important, and he must add, notwithstanding all that the hon. member had said, fearful question to which the attention of the house had been called. Never had he addressed himself to the discussion of any question under feelings of greater difficulty than on the present occasion, not so much with respect to the principles upon which his opinions were founded—not so much with respect to the practical conclusion to which it might be expedient to come—as on account of the dangers attending a discussion in which one rash word or ardent expression might light up a flame which could not be extinguished until after it had spread a wide desolation. (Hear, hear.) He did not mention that circumstance for the purpose of imputing blame to the hon. member, and those persons who, in conjunction with him, had brought the question before the house, nor for the purpose of discouraging fair and full discussion; but he took the liberty of stating it as a caution to those who might address the house in a more advanced stage of the debate, when the conflict of opinions might have produced warmth, not to colour highly the picture which the hon. mover had sketched with no light pencil. (Hear, hear.) And here he could not help asking what the latter part of the honorable moyer's speech had to do with the question? Why was it necessary to recur to the former delinquencies of this country, which, if delinquencies were capable of expiation, had been sufficiently expiated? (Hear, hear.) Was it necessary to recur to a state of things in the West Indies which, if not altogether removed, had been considerably ameliorated? Why, when stirring a question totally new, and which had been mentioned for the first time that night—why mix it up with another question, he meant the abolition of the slave-trade, to which—he spoke from the experience of nearly 30 pears—it had never been placed in juxtaposition, except for the purpose of contrast and separation. Those who had voted for the abolition of the slave-trade never adverted to the possible removal of slavery, except to declare that they disclaimed that ulterior object. Did he (Mr. Canning) and others who joined in that disclaimer intend to purchase the abolition of the slave trade by the indefinite continuance of slavery? Undoubtedly not; but he would say, that in honour and fairness to the interests which were involved in the question, the honourable member ought not to have brought the odium of the abolished slave-trade to bear with increased intensity on that which was allowed to continue—namely, slavery itself. Allowed to continue, he said, but not therefore indefinitely—not as a system to be cherished, but to be dealt with upon its own peculiar grounds, when a proper opportunity should arrive. But there certainly had been a kind of pledge given, that when that period should come—when all animosities ought to have subsided, the delinquencies of the old slave-trade should not be thrown in the teeth of those whose interests had been put in hazard by its abolition. He would not follow the example of the honourable mover, by adverting to past-gone topics. He would therefore at once dismiss the subject of the slave trade. The honourable mover had made an eloquent declaration, rather than a sober statement. He (Mr. Buxton) would have Parliament deal with the existing state of society in the West Indies, not in the spirit of justice and judgment, but as a matter of feeling; that might be the manner which the historian and moralist would treat the question: but when the legislature was called upon to adopt a practical measure of the greatest importance, it was not fair to put it on grounds which appealed to sentiment and feeling. (Hear.) The question was one which required to be approached with prudence rather than with feeling. What was the state of the case? He found in the West Indies a great slave population, with a comparatively small number of whites. The question to be considered was, how civil privileges, moral improvement, and practical happiness, were to be communicated to this intensely overpowering slave population, with safety to the rights and interests of the whites, who were a part of our own nation, and our fellow-citizens. He who would divest himself of the complicated considerations connected with this question, and endeavour to attain his object by an appeal to the passions, might be an eloquent declaimer, but he (Mr. Canning) trusted that Parliament would not allow itself to be drawn on by the fury of words. (Hear.) With respect to the object of the honourable mover, was it possible that there could be any difference of opinion? Was it possible that those who looked at the question with the eye of a philosopher and moralist, or those who viewed it as members of Parliament, or that he (Mr. Canning) as a member of Government, could deny that he wished to see the condition of the slave ameliorated—to see him raised in the scale of being? But when he looked at the system which it was wished to change with all its roots, which had been growing for ages—with all its complicated interests, he thought it was equally impossible to deny that it ought to be touched with a light and delicate hand. There were knots which must be disen-

tangled, and not cut. There were difficulties to be solved by patient consideration and impartial attention, and it would be the most flagrant injustice to persist in endeavouring to attain the object which all desired without reference to the circumstances which impeded that consummation. (Hear, hear.) The honourable member commenced his resolutions by a proposition which some what embarrassed him (Mr. Canning.) The resolutions set out with declaring that a state of slavery was repugnant to the principles of the British constitution and the Christain religion. Now, God forbid that those who ventured to object to that statement should therefore be held to asse t a contradiction (hear hear)—to say that slavery was consonant to the principles either of the British constitution, or of the Christian religion. But though he would not venture to admit, much less to make, that contradiction, he must say that in his opinion, the hon. member's propostion, in the sense which it conveyed to the mind, was not practically true. If the honourable member meant that the British constitution would not admit of slavery in that part of the dominions in which it (the constitution) was in full play, that undoubtedly was true, but it made nothing for the argument. If, however, the honourable member intended to say, that the British constitution had not tolerated for years, nay, for centuries, in its dependencies, a state of society other than that which belonged to the metropolitan country, that was a position which was not strictly true. In his (Mr. Canning's) opinion, when a proposition was stated in Parliament, for the purpose of inducing it to act upon it, it was impossible to make a distinction between what was morally true, and what was historically false. God forbid that he should contend that the principles of the Christain religion were favourable to tbe existence of slavery. He might take this opportunity of stating that he always deprecated what he might call the bodily introduction of Christianity into any question. (Hear, hear.) Religion ought to inspire the acts of Government as well as of individuals ; but when it was put forward to serve a particular purpose, however laudable that might be, he thought it was an example taken from ill times, for he remembered the evil purposes to which it had formerly been made subservient. (Hear. hear.) It was undoubtedly true that the spirit of the Christian religien was hostile to that unnatural state in which man became the property of man, as it was to every act committed against morality, But to say that in the Christan religion there was that practical hostility to slavery which would prevent them from co-existing, was a proposition which he thought even the honourable mover himself must admit to be historically false, and he Mr) Canning) must again declare that he could not understand the distinction between what was morally true and what was historically false. It was the characteristic of the Christian religion to accommodate itself to any situation of life, rather than to select a particular state of society for the exercise of its influence. Slavery had been known to exist under all religions, true or false. (Hear, hear.) *Non meus hic sermo.* He merely repeated the opinions of one of the ablest expounders of the Christian creed, he meant Dr. Paley. That writer placed the question to the honourable mover and himself (Mr. Canning) in a clear light. The right honourable gentleman then read the following passage from the "Moral and Political Philosophy:" "Slavery was a part of the civil constitution of most countries, when Chritianity appeared ; yet no passage is to be found in the Christian scriptures, by which it is condemned or prohibited. This is true ; for christianity, soliciting admision into all nations of the world, abstained, as behoved it, from intermeddling with the civil institutions of any. But does it follow, from the silence of scripture concerning them, that all the civil institutions which then prevailed were right? or that the bad should not be exchanged for better ? Besides this, the discharging of slaves from all obligation to obey their masters, which is the consequence of pronouncing slavery to be unlawful, would have had no better effect, than to let loose one half of mankind upon the other. Slaves would have been tempted to embrace a religion which asserted their right to freedom ; masters would hardly have been persuaded to consent to claims founded upon such authority ; the most calamitous of all contests, a *bellum servile*, might probably have ensued, to the reproach, if not the extinction, of the Christian name The truth is, the emancipation of slaves should be gradual, and be carried on by provisions of law, and under the protection of civil government. Christianity can only operate as an alterative. By the mild diffusion of its light and influnce, the minds of men are insensibly prepared to perceive and correct the enormities which folly or wickedness, or accident have introduced into their public establishments. In this way the Greek and Roman slavery, and since these, the feudal tyranny, has declined before it. And we trust that, as the knowledge and authority of the same religion advance in the world, they will banish what remains of this odious institution." (Cheers) The hon. member could not dissent from those sentiments. He must wish that the result which they all had at heart should be operated by the diffusion of the light of knowledge, and the mild spirit of the Christian religion. When Christianity was first introduced, there existed in the world a more galling slavery, though of a different character, than that of which the hon. gentleman, in common with every friend of humanity, complained. (Hear.) The state of slavery which existed amongst the Romans at that period, gave to masters the power of life and death over a slave—it made the execution of a slave, not by way of punishment, but as a matter of amusement, a common occurrence. Look at Juvenal—"*Ita servus homo est*?" was the question which the poet put into the month of the fine lady whose husband hesitated to crucify a slave who had given her no offence, and whom he happened to call a man. All the evils of such a dreadful state of slavery as that had vanished before the influence of the Christian religion ; and that influence would gradually produce the same happy effect in the present day. He thought, however, that Parliament would do wiser to act on the principles, rather than to put forward the name, of Christianity. If a state of slavery were, in the sense of the honourable member's resolution, repugnant to the principles of the British constitution and of the Christian religion, why did he hesitate—why did he pause for a moment before he proposed its immediate abolition? Why did he divide slaves into classes, one of which was to be doomed to endure perpetual and homeless slavery, whilst the other was to enjoy the advantage of a gradual restoration, to liberty ? It was because the honourable member knew that slavery was, not repugnant to the principles of the consitution or of the Christian religion, in the sense in which he (Mr. Canning) had stated. That the spirit of Christianity required the ultimate abolition of slavery he admitted ; and he also admitted that it would be best to effect that object in the manner proposed by the hon. gent. : but he must object to the hon. gentlemen. prefacing his declaration of what was necessary to be done by resolutions which were liable to misconstruction. Upon many points it was impossible that he (Mr. Canning) could differ from the hon. member; but the hon. member called upon him to agree to a specific measure. He felt himself bound to consider the right of property ; and notwithstanding the ingenious manner in which the hon. gent. had illustrated his argument, he (Mr. Canning) could not bring himself to act as if he were acting in some new world, and on s surface clear of all existing interests. (Hear, hear.) If the hon. gent. asked him whether he desired the slaves in the British colonies to remain in their present state for ever, he would reply certainly not. (Hear, hear.) But he would add, that he would proceed to correct cautiously, with due reverence for the sacredness of property, and with the calmness and deliberation which became a great act of national justice. (Hear hear.) He was disposed to go to work in a more gradual manner than the honourable member, in order to decrease the dangers to be risked, and the burthens to be incurred. (Hear, hear.) It was the opinion of himself and of his colleagues, that this would be more safely and effectually performed by the executive authority. In that view he had taken the liberty of preparing certain resolutions which he would propose to substitute for those of the hon. gentleman. He could not agree to the resolutions of the hon. member, for the reasons which he had before stated. In what followed there was not much difference in the resolutions that would be proposed by him and those which had been moved by the hon. gentleman, except that he (Mr. Canning) felt himself bound, in the official and responsibie situation in which he stood, to lay down principles with more caution, and to avoid stating any thing that was liable to misconstruction. It was not his wish to shrink from meeting the hon. member on particular points. For instance, he agreed with the hon. member in reprobating the driving system. He would abolish the degrading punishment, of flogging, as applied to females, altogether. He also would admit that the slave ought to be allowed more time for the cultivation of his provision-ground than he at present obtained. These were the points which he thought were the principal ones in the case ; those which required the most grave and mature deliberation, and those upon which he fully concurred with the hon. gentleman, in principle. He concurred with him in thinking, that that which in practice might be considered as the security of property to the negroes should be made by any law that should be safely devised, yet more sacred. (Hear, hear.) He agreed also with the hon. gent. that it would be a beneficial extension of that provision, if the liberty of bequest could be secured to them, and if it could be made concomitant on marriage. With the hon. gent. he also agreed, (though this was a much more difficult question,) as to the propriety of receiving evidence from them, admitting, as he did, that it was a point requiring much more mature deliberation than any of the

others. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to be thought to pledge himself to any specific opinion about receiving evidence, at present; for it was a consideration of much importance and difficulty. From the short space of time in which he (Mr. Canning) had had any opportunity of preparing himself for this discussion, he had not had sufficient opportunity so to deliberate on the matter as to be able now to speak upon it with any thing like certainty. Still he thought with the honourable gentleman, that it was a point well deserving the most serious investigation; and that investigation, he, for one, should commence with a strong leaning to the honourable gentleman's view of the question (hear, hear; and he had no doubt that every one who heard him would feel very much disposed to do so too. He was equally inclined to think, that upon the examination of these topics, no impediments, whether in point of expence to which it might lead, or of the manner in which it was to be pursued, ought to deter the house from entering. He believed, moreover, that they would prove to be subjects of great difficulty, arising not so much out of the moral as of the legal state of the general question; and he felt with the hon. member for Weymouth, that the practice of selling slaves with the land and effects, under writs of *venditioni exponas*, ought, if possible, to be abolished. These points he mentioned as those which had attracted the most especial consideration of His Majesty's Government, and as points upon which they had every disposition to enter with the sincerest and most ardent desire of arriving at some result that might be effectual to ameliorate the condition of the large community whom they affected; and he should but ill discharge his duty now,—after the few weeks that had been allowed him for the consideration of the propositions before the house—if he were not prepared to say, that upon most, if not all, of these points, there was no disposition in the part of those who might be said to represent in that house the colonial interests of the empire, to go into a full, an impartial, candid, and liberal inquiry. (Cheers.) The question, then, was, whether it would be better for parliament to go into that investigation, carrying with them a temper uninfluenced by what had passed; in a tempor of mind unimbittered by the retrospect of any former state of things, and with a chance of carrying with them some degree of consent on the part of those who would be, perhaps, most injured by the proceeding; or to open an angry discussion, in the course of which those observations might be dropped that would fall innocently enough as regarded that debate and that house, but, if wafted to other places and other ears, might there produce consequences which the hon. gentleman would be among the first to deprecate. The question, in short, was this—whether the honourable gentleman, satisfied with the feeling and attention which the Government had manifested on the subject, would be content with the resolutions which he (Mr. Canning) should have the honour of presently moving, instead of calling upon the house to support his own motion? (Hear.) There was one part of the hon. gentleman's statement in which he (Mr. Canning) confessed that he differed from him, and differed rather in an inverse sense to that which the hon. gentleman seemed to anticipate. He appeared to think, indeed, that the short way out of the whole difficulty would be, to name a certain day, after which (and this was to be retrospectively) the children born of slave parents should be declared to be free. That arrangement, the hon. gentleman imagined, would convey a greater degree of satifaction and contentment to those who existed as slaves at present than any other mode. Now he (Mr. Canning) confessed, not as on any particular knowledge that he possessed about the subject, but on the general principles of human nature, that he himself did entertain a little doubt whether such a proceeding would produce the degree of satisfaction the hon. gentleman looked forward to; or rather, whether it might not produce feelings of a very different nature. (Hear.) He doubted whether it would not prove an operation at once the least effective and the most hazardous of proceedings; and these doubts he stated with the same freedom and openness, in which he had expressed his concurrence with many particulars of the hon. gentleman's propositions. He desired, however, in the present state of the question, not to be considered, as bound by any opinions that he had to-night expressed, any more than by the doubts he had suggested on points upon which he had as yet formed no certain opinions at all. If, upon any future occasion, the hon. gentleman should feel inclined, perhaps in less detail, to take the further advice of the house upon such matters, he (Mr. Canning) should be enabled, he doubted not, to state what was the conclusion he had arrived at in regard to them. But the one evil, in the mean time, which more than any other he was anxious to avoid, was the laying down any principle of an abstract nature connected with such subjects. The laying down any such principles in that house, more especially seeing the passions, and prejudices, and feelings that were awakened on every side, was to leave the construction to be put upon it to those who, because of the declaration that had been made in the British parliament, "that the continuance of slavery and the principles of the Christian religion were incompatible," (hear, hear): imagined they saw, as he contended they had a right to see, their immediate emancipation. (Hear.) When the house had declared this, they came too late with their qualifications; but he said, that they should have declared it with such qualifications. On a subject of this kind, nothing should be advanced of an abstract nature, however indisputable it might be in principle; and he thought that the hopes even which they might be inclined to hold out in future, should be accompanied by a statement of the difficulties which were to be surmounted before they could be realized. (Hear, hear.) He should now read the three resolutions, he meant to submit; they were these:—

"That it is expedient to adopt effectual and decisive measures for meliorating the condition of the slave population of his Majesty's colonies.

"That through a determined and vigorous, but at the same time judicious and temperate, enforcement of such measures, this house looks forward to a progressive improvement in the chracter of the slave population, such as may prepare them for a participation in those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of his Majesty's subjects.

"That this house is anxious for the accomplishment of these purposes at the earliest period that may be, consistently with the welfare of the slaves themselves, the well-being of the colonies, and a fair and equitable consideration of the state of property therein." (Hear, hear.)

If the house should be of opinion to accede to these resolutions, he should follow them up with another—namely, that they should be laid on the table. There was now but one point, which, after having put the house in possession of his sentiments on the subject before them, he was desirous of not passing over untouched. It regarded the mode of execution, the course of proceeding upon which the Executive Government would have to act in respect of these resolutions, supposing them to be adopted. The house would be aware, that there were certain colonies over which Parliament exercised immediate powers, without the intervention of any colonial legislature. In their case, the action of Parliament would be more free than in the case of colonies having their own particular governments; and to the latter, he trusted that the conduct of the other colonies would operate as an example. At the same time he must freely declare, that in this matter he thought the house had a right to expect from the colonial legislatures a full co-operation. Being himself, as much by habit as by situation, prohibited from mooting difficult and imaginary questions, and from looking to the statement of extreme, but, he hoped, not probable contingencies; he would candidly add, that any resistance which might be manifested to the express wishes of Parliament on this subject—any resistance, he meant, which should partake, not of reason, but rather of contumely, would create a case (a case he trusted, that would not, however, occur), upon which his Majesty's Government would not hesitate to come down to Parliament for their counsel. (Hear, hear.) He would not, in his own person, willingly prolong a discussion (which he had endeavoured to shorten rather than to extend) by any general reflections further than these—that, giving every credit, as he did, to the motives which had actuated the hon. gentleman, he still thought that honourable gentleman would feel it to be perfectly consistent with his own moral feeling that he (Mr. Canning) in equal consistency with his own duties and his station in that house, should look at this subject more dispassionately, more doubtingly, and if the honourable gentleman would permit him to say so much, somewhat more prudently, than the hon. gentleman, in the warmth with which he had so ably advocated this cause, might deem himself bound to do. (Hear, hear.) He could assure those who thought themselves interested in this question, that whatever might be the result of this discussion, his Majesty's Government would not be more anxious to redeem the character of the country, on the one hand, so far as it had suffered from the state of slavery that had existed in our colonies, than they would feel themselves on the other bound to regard the just claims of those who by no fault, by no action of their own, but by purchase or by inheritance, and by the encouragement of repeated acts of the legislature, had acquired a species of property subject to reproach, and exposed to innumerable hazards which did not appertain to property of a more solid and recognized character; and which, if they had their option, they would possibly have preferred. Their property, however, such as it was, had been sanctioned by acts of the legislature, and which had been subsequently exposed to hazards and difficulties—hazards which Parliament had no right to aggravate, and difficulties which Parliament was bound to relieve. (Cheers.)

The original motion was now read, and the resolutions of Mr. Canning put by way of amendment.

Mr. WILBERFORCE then rose, but the tone of voice in which he addressed the house, during the greater part of his speech, prevented our hearing more than an occasional sentence. We understood the hon. member to vindicate his hon. friend (Mr. F. Buxton) in the propositions with which he had set out. His hon. friend had appealed, in a becoming manner, to a British Parliament, but his right hon. friend (Mr. Canning) seemed to underrate, and almost to deny those very grievances to which his hon. friend had said it was expedient to put an end. He had heard, with great pleasure, those propositions which related to the abolition of the punishment of whipping with respect to female slaves; the reserving certain days to the negroes for labouring on their own account; the discontinuing of slave labour on Sunday, and the abolition of Sunday markets, which had the obvious effect of inducing them to labour on that day. At the same time he thought his right honourable friend (Mr, Canning) had done no more than his bounden duty, as a minister of the Crown, and a member of the British legislature, in casting a vigilant and superintending eye over every particular connected with this question, in considering the various interests which it involved, and in applying a just regard to the rights of individuals. He thought that the dangers of the discussion, however, to which his right hon. friend had adverted could hardly with any show of propriety be alleged in favour of those who had put into their own colonial newspapers articles of the most dangerous tendency, and who had, for some purposes or other, inserted even statements of the very means which would have been most likely to succeed in cases of insurrection. The house, after some difficulties, had had laid before them a paper containing an account of the slave population of the West India islands; and he doubted whether his right hon. friend was aware of this important circumstance, that in all our West India islands, the negro population had been for some time past continually decreasing. He begged the particular attention of the right hon. gent. to this fact. The grand question upon which those members who had had to fight the battle of the slave trade abolition had rested for an explanation of this continual departure from the great principle of human nature—"increase and multiply," was founded on the over-working, under-feeding, and general immorality of the slaves themselves. This constant decrease of their species the negroes themselves attributed to the great numerical deficiency of the female sex among them. Now, from this fact alone he thought it must be evident how material it was to encourage the free and natural increase of the negroes, in order to prevent the great evil—the recommencement of the slave trade. That, however, must be almost the necessary consequence of the decrease; for, however this country might be determined not to permit the re-establishment of such a traffic, the temptation to renew it, which this deficiency of slaves must hold out, would be almost too much for human nature to resist. He entirely concurred with his hon. friend in thinking that the gradual conversion of the negross into a free peasantry should be effected in the sure and noble way of a moral reform, rather than by the sudden operation of an act of parliament. But at the same time, when the house came to consider what were the claims of this people, and what was the time which had been already lost to them, it would feel itself bound not to delay, for one unnecessary hour, the amelioration of their condition. Not by an hour should their slavery be prolonged more than was absolutely neceasary for their own benefit and the permanency of their freedom. (Cheers.) He believed it to be indisputable, that upon every ground, the conversion of slaves into a free peasantry would be for the benefit of the parties, no less than for the interest of the slaves. At the same time, it well deserved every consideration, how far it would be safe, or just, or prudent, to apply such a principle to them, unless they could ensure that it should operate in some such way as the plan which was 30 years ago proposed by the late Lord Melville, and which, had it taken effect, would have left by this time scarcely a single slave in the West Indies. The next point was, whether the reform was to be worked by the British Parliament, or by the colonial legislatures? He would candidly confess, that if the colonial legislatures would effect that reform, he would much prefer that they should do so; but how was it possible for him to expect it? Had the house had no experience on this subject? Did they not all remember, that from the very first of their proceedings the colonial legislatures had continually opposed them in their battle; that there was no injury so great, no consequence so fatal, which had not been predicted as the infallible effect of prohibiting the carrying of slaves from Africa to the West Indies for sale. This opposition was offered, not only to those whom the colonists might suppose obnoxious to their interests, but to those who had always shown themselves most friendly to them. In 1787 Mr. Bryan Edwards—no advocate for the slave-trade abolition—when it was proposed to do away with that greatest of all evils, the selling of slaves for their master's debts, did himself suggest, that the ready way to get rid of that colonial act under which it was permitted, was to repeal a certain statute of George II. A bill to this effect was accordingly brought in by him (Mr. Wilberforce) and his friends, and substituted in place of the old enactment. After some few sentences, which from the low tone in which they were delivered it was impossible to hear distinctly in the gallery, we understood the hon. member to say, in continuation, Let it be remembered, as had been well observed by the late Sir S. Romilly, that these poor, injured, deserted, and degraded negroes were our liege fellow-subjects and as such it was our duty to be more earnest in exerting ourselves for their relief. It was impossible to think that there was to be no termination of their miseries—that at one time or another they were not to be free. The idea would be cruel. The house had been ingeniously reminded of the condition of slaves amongst the ancients; but he would beg to call to their recollection, that between the slaves of antiquity and those of the present day there was this difference—that with the former, good conduct and a series of faithful services were likely to ensure their freedom, but in the present state of slavery, what hope of emancipation did there exist from such services? Speaking from experience, he feared there was but little. In conclusion, the honourable member begged to remind the house, that on a former occasion great changes in the condition of the slaves were recommended to the colonies; but on the present occasion the Government stood pledged to see them carried into execution. He knew not what it was his right hon. friend (Mr. Canning) intended to do, but he was to find from the observations of his right hon. friend that the case stood now differently from what it did before the motion of his hon. friend, and after the pledge thus given by Government on the subject, he hoped it might not be found necessary to press his hon. friend's (Mr. F. Buxton's) motion.

Mr. C. R. ELLIS said, he saw many reasons to object to the resolutions, whether he considered their effect upon private property or public tranquillity in the West Indies, while in the amendment he was disposed entirely to concur.

Mr. W. SMITH begged, to enter his protest against the doctrine that man could be treated as as the property of man, or that he was a species of property to be handled as delicately as property of a different kind. Until that notion was done away with, the march of amelioration must be slow indeed. He saw no material objection to the amendment, provided the right hon. gentleman who proposed it would give the house a little further information as to the time when the amelioration to which it alluded was likely to be produced.

Mr. BRIGHT throughout, the intercourse which he had held with the West India planters, he had found nothing but a disposition—and he was bound in justice to declare it—nothing but a disposition to advance, as far as they with safety could advance, the comforts and interests of the beings committed to their care.

Mr. SYKES should, not oppose Mr. Canning's amendment; but if the right honourable secretary placed much confidence in the exertions of the colonial legislatures, he (Mr. Sykes) believed that he would be disappointed.

(To be Continued in the Appendix.)

Tune——"*There's no body coming to woo.*"

Oh, say not "love does fetters wear,"
When Two fond hearts are link'd together;
Curs'd sophistry the One may tear,
But naught, e'en death, the Two can sever;
Then, simple Lady, shun the wile,
And let not fashion'd words deceive thee,
There's art and ruin in the smile
Would smile the more for aye to grieve thee!—

It is not love, where looks would tell
Forbidden thoughts, there's fear to utter—
Nor is it love, would weave a spell
In whispers and mysterious mutter—
His shaft 's not wing'd with sparrow's quill,
But feather'd with a chaster love;
It *wounds* not—tho' it chance may kill,
For 'tis the pinion of a dove,—

Then, dearest Lady, list awhile,
Oh, sweet peace cherish in thy breast;
Nor, cruel! drive her to exile
On her own wings from her blest nest.—
Let me conjure thee, shun the wile
Of language sweeten'd to deceive thee,
Indeed there 's ruin in the smile
Would smile the more could it aye grieve thee.

THE LADY ARABELLA'S GHOST.

Poona 21st Nov. 1828.

BOMBAY—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, IN RAMPART ROW No. 4.
ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their station are requested to give notice to the PURVOE *who will pay due attention to their orders.*

Appendix to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1823.

(*Continued from the Page* 841.)

Mr. MARRYAT saw, little difference, except as to form and expressions, between the amendment and the original resolutions: but he thought that a declaration from the British House of Commons, that the slavery, under which they were suffering, was contrary to the British constitution and to the Christain religion, might produce excitement in the minds of the negroes in our colonies.

Mr. BROUGHAM had no wish, at so late an hour in the evening, to change the course which the debate, perhaps rather fortunately, had taken; but although he did not mean to propose any material objection to the right hon. gentleman's (Mr. Canning's) amendment, yet he was compelled to trespass shortly upon the attention of the house. He could not see the question finally disposed of without rising, because he wished to guard himself against being made a party, or supposed to be a party, to a delusion —to a delusion, not, he believed, intended by the right hon. gentleman opposite, for he, to do him justice, had acted from the beginning as the warm and effective advocate of every thing tending to the abolition of slavery, but to a delusion which, however unpremeditated he, (Mr. Brougham) believed was in progress, and which he thought the house and the country would hereafter lament. The effect, as it seemed to him, of the right hon. gentleman's amendment was to get rid of his hon. friend's (Mr. Buxton's) motion altogether. He had the fullest confidence that the right hon. gentleman meant to do no such thing; but such would be the case; because he saw no specific mode—and certainly no effective one—pointed out for carrying the salutary doctrines of his hon. friend's resolutions into effect. The resolutions indeed were to be communicated to the Crown: but this had been done before—done a long time ago. In the year 1797, an address had been moved to the Crown, touching the condition of the negroes in the West Indies. Again, in the year 1816, an amendment had been moved in the form of an address to the Crown—an address in which both houses of Parliament had concurred—praying that the Prince Regent would recommend, in the strongest terms, to the local authorities of the colonies, measures tending to promote the moral and religious improvement, as well as the personal comfort, of the negroes. But where were the gains—the visible effects—of these addresses? Six or seven years had elapsed since the address of both houses of Parliament; and where were the practical benefits resulting? Why, he found only statements that his distrust of the West India legislature was either totally misplaced, or, at all events greatly exaggerated; and the hon. member for Bristol going at large into papers, and proving from the evidence of slave owners themselves—forgetting, by the way, those professional habits of caution which might have led him (a laugh) to distrust the testimony of men in their own case—proving that the slaves were improved, and contented, and happy; and the hon. member for Sandwich, referring, in his turn, to papers, to show that gentlemen who had gone out with opinions favourable to the abolition of slavery, had been. so converted by the comforts and delights of Honduras—just the most horrible spot on the face of the earth—an uncleared, wilderness, to which such islands as Barbadoes or Jamaica must be Paradise—a place in which the condition of the negroes must necessarily be ten times worse than any where else—so converted as to see clearly that slaves endured no misery whatever. But there was one part of the night's debate to which he must for a moment address himself, and on which he would claim—it should be shortly—the attention of the house. He was told that he must not believe the statements contained in the book called "Negro Slavery." This was an attack upon one of the oldest and most valued friend he had—a man whose conduct upon all matters and occasions had been eminently respectable, but whose exertions in West India affairs he had not words sufficiently to praise. He named Mr. Macaulay as the individuaal to whom he alluded—and, in uttering the name of that individual, he uttered a name respected wherever it was known—he named Mr. Macaulay without hesitation, because he knew that he could not have published any thing to which he would be slow to affix his name. Mr. Macaulay's means of information were as much, upon the subject in question, before those of men in general, as the exertions he had made to arrive at those means were praiseworthy and unprecedented. Not content with exposing himself to the climate of the West Indies, not content with risking the still more pestilential atmosphere of the coast of Africa—he had actually endured the countless horrors of "the middle passage" in a slave-ship, for the sake of judging personally of the facts on which he proposed to treat. A more candid honest man than Mr. Macaulay, he (Mr. Brougham) had never known; and he had known him, in habits of the most intimate private friendship, for more than 20 years. He was a man cautious even to coldness; as incapable of colouring a fact or an argument where a favourite opinion was concerned, as he would be for the sake of a favourite interest,—a man, in short, who distrusted himself so much upon every point as to which he felt warmly, that if he ran any risk, it was the not doing justice to himself. But general character went for nothing as opposed to a specific charge. He was glad to say that he could meet the present charge as specifically as it was brought forward. Mr. Macaulay was charged with having, in his pamphlet, garbled and misquoted the statement of Mr. Cooper, Mr. Cooper had corrected the press for Mr. Macaulay; and every word of the pamphlet had passed through his hands. It would be waste of time to say one word upon the point. But the other witnees was still more valuable, being no other than his hon. friend himself, to whose statement he had attended most studiously, but could find no difference between that and the book. In Dominica the slaves appeared most happy, according, to the testimony of the Governor; but he should like to know if that letter was written after he was represented by the jury there as a nuisance; for then it would take away those hopes which rested on the exertions of the local authorities: for what confidence could be placed in the exertions of those who had presented this nuisance merely for attempting to put the laws in force against a master for cruel treatment of young female slaves? We were told that in Jamaica, all was perfect and right; but as was truly observed by the Duke of Manchester, the negro was the best judge of his own situation, and he was so well content with it, that he would not change it, but unfortunatet ly it appeared from the Jamaica newspaper tha- the minor of this syllogism could not be supported. They dissented from it, and he found no less than 50 in one single page who were described as runaways. The honourable gentleman referred, and read from the paper to which he had alluded—"For sale, 140 head of horned cattle,"—he begged pardon, that was not it. In the next column he found them under the head of "Runaway. It was said that young women were never known to be punished in those realms of negro bliss; they were so much happier than in their native land, that they ought to bless their stars for being taken from it. This was the old argument that was urged against the abolition of the trade in slaves; out what said the paper? "Cecilia, a young creole girl, marked, branded S. M. and W. S., on the right shoulder, escaped from William Stevens, overseer; says she is free, but has no documents to prove her freedom." Another is described as marked with certain letters in a diamond, and having a sore on the arm; and so they went on to describe the whole of these persons, who, entertaining a proper sense of their own bliss had run away from it. He was surprised at the honourable gentleman who had compared the situation of the West India slave with the domestic slaves of the ancients: excepting some that were employed in manufactures. where the sound of the whip was heard, there was no comparion to be drawn between the two. The charge against the West Indies was not that the whip was always used, though it was always in the hand of the driver, any more than the whip of the waggoner was always used, but (and he was now speaking of a sugar plantation) the charge was, that a sugar plantation was carried on by placing a line of men, women, and children of varying degrees of strength and capacity for labour —naked (with a very trifling exception), who were thus made to work by the imminent fear of the lash being applied, and it was applied as often as their laxity of application rendered it necessary or useful. This treatment reduced men to the same condition as the brute; it was applying as motive of action to the lowest and basest part of his nature; and the necessary consequence was, that the traces of humanity were obliterated, and he was reduced to the level of the brutes. The house had been told that endeavours had been made to ameliorate the situation of the slave, by giving him the benefit of religious instruction, and that had taken place since the last discussions in that house; and he therefore had a right to infer that it was in consequence of that discussion. though at the time all discussion was reprobated, and they were accused of doing that which would raise a revolt thought-out the whole of the Indian Archipelago, though at the same time they were also told that the planters were kind, the drivers tender, and the governors amiable; yet with all that machinery of mercy, they were then told their interference might do much harm, and could do no good; but, since religions instruction had since been afforded, he was happy to find the prediction so completely falsified. The letter from the vicar by curate, which had been alluded to, gave some of the details of this religious instruction.

He stated with great simplicity, that for 20 or 30 years that endeavours had been making, yet there was no conversion to the Christian system, but all of a sudden light had been broken in, and between five and six thousand negroes had been baptized. He (Mr. Brougham) had been told that this conversion had not been brought about by miracle, as the good man seemed to imagine, but by a premium of a dollar a head paid to the curate ; and the evidence of this conversion was an attendance once at the chapel where the curate preached. Was this the sort of religious instruction from which any good could result except, indeed, that they had heard it increased the market value of the slave ? What, then, had been done since the abolition ? He thought that he now heard his lamented friend Sir Samuel Romilly ask the questions as he once did. He (Mr. Brougham) could never forget the effect which it had upon all those who, like himself, for 10 years thought that the abolition was all that was wanted to better the condition of the slaves. He (Mr. Brougham) believed it himself, and assisted in propagating the delusion ; he advised that every matter of detail should be left out of the consideration ; only let the trade be abolished, and the master would himself be pledged, to better the condition of the slave. But how bitterly had they been disappointed. Not that he was blaming the master—he, perhaps, had the least to do with it ; for the state of landed property in the West indies was not at all anologous to the state of landed property in England, though it had often been eroneously so stated. The master, perhaps, resided at Liverpool ; perhaps he was a mortgagee ; perhaps he had the land as a debt ; in short, the possession of land in the West Indies partook more of the nature of a speculation in goods than a territorial possession. This he mentioned, in passing, to correct the error which prevailed of considering the West India planter to be like the landed proprietors in England, and his slaves to be similar to the peasantry in England, only a little happier. Recurring to the subject from which he had been drawn aside, he believed that the masters would not work their slaves too much, but he had great doubts whether their interest would prevent their taking that course. The object very often was to get as great a return as possible in a short time, and though in the long run it might be against the planter's interest to over-work, yet, for a period of five or six years, the system might not display its injurious effects. It was very well known that some persons used their horses in England upon that principle. They might keep them longer alive by less work and better treatment, but they preferred making them do more work, and thus destroying them sooner on a mere calculation of profit and loss. Motives of interest could not, therefore, be safely trusted as a guarantee for humanity. Neither could he trust much to the resolution now proposed : after five years more should have elapsed, they would find that nothing had been done, and the house would then be called upon, either by events which might arise in the West Indies, or by their own conscience, again to take the subject into consideration, and then they would find that if they had done their duty boldly at first, that five years of incalculable suffering would have been saved to those unhappy beings. Why, he would ask, had nothing been done to attach them to the soil ? He knew that it had been attempted, but why had it failed ? If the arguments urged on the score of the poverty of certain parts of the soil were valid, the same might have been urged in England, when villainage in gross was converted into villainage *regardant*, and our copy-holders would then have had no existence : for it might have been said, " How can subsis.ance be drawn from the sands of Norfolk ? The villain must inevitably be thrown on the richer lands of Kent." But the house was to go upon the master cases, the exceptions were no argument against it. The hon. member for Bristol had mentioned an extraordinary instance of the humanity of the colonial legislatures, which only served to show that there was nothing new under the sun. They had actually petitioned the house against this inhuman traffic ; but so had the Bank of England been petitioning for leave to pay their notes in cash ; they complained of the restriction, and desired that they might be at liberty to divide 5l. per cent., instead of 10 per cent, and it was not till this last of May that the inexorable Parliament would give them the desire of their hearts to pay in gold, and, by the by their opinion had so changed (and there again the similarity was extraordinary with these colonial legislatures), that they were now nearly equally angry from having had their desires granted. He thought the proposition of the right honourable secretary ought not to be resisted ; he thought it was a prospective step towards emancipation, though he had little hope of its leading to any practical result, but it might be a ground for a stronger expression of the opinion of the house, and he trusted his honourable friend (Mr. Buxton) would bring forward some more specific measure for declaring that all children born after a certain time should be free. Holding as he did that it could now be done safely, it therefore was the imperative duty of the house to legislate as to unborne children, and they would be wanting in their duty if they did not declare their intention of speedily taking up the subject. Difficulties there certainly existed, and so there were in all changes ; but he believed that no man would be stopped by them who did not wish to be so stopped. He had heard much of the fear of insurrection, but there was not any instance of the slightest symptom of revolt after any of the discussions which had taken place in that house. Having thus disposed of that chimerical apprehension on an after point, it sufficed to say that Parliament had never manifested any desire to interfere wilh the property of the master in slaves now in existence, nor would they unless called upon by any gross abuse, when it would be their duty, their inalienable duty, to protect every class of the King's subjects. On that point there might be objections started, but he had heard nothing against the freedom of the child which was yet unborn. He had thought it necessary to make these observations lest there might be any mistake as to the ground on which they came to the compromise which was now proposed, and after having an expression of public opinion to back the legislature, and the legislature applying to the Crown, who referred it to the colonial assembly ; after all these proceedings, let it not be imagined that any very sanguine hope was indulged of a beneficial practical result.

Mr. BARING expressed the anxiety of his feelings on the subject, and the necessity which impressed his mind that something must be done. But the question was one of the greatest possible importance and delicacy. He feared that hon. gentlemen who had spoken before him had been led away by the ardour of their feelings to exagerate the real state of circumstances, and to underrate the difficulties which must accompany any alteration. Undoubtedly, if there were facts of that extreme atrocity which had been set forth, every possible risk ought to be encountered in order to get the better of the system which had produced them, and no time should be lost in setting about the work. But as far as the physical feelings of the negroes went, he felt satisfied that the case was much overstated. He might even cite his own experience and observation to prove that it was so. He took his remarks from the state of negro slavery in Georgia and Carolina, as well as from a variety of information of many others with whom he had communicated ; and considering the general state of mankind, looking about the world, should he be called on to say in what quarter of it the inhabitants excited his compassion the most, he really believed that he should not think of naming the negroes. As to the comforts of food and clothing, he did not believe that the negroes were so great sufferers as many other classes in other parts which he could name. He could not approve of the resolution of his hon. and learned friend the member for Winchelsea, in setting aside the opinions of the local Governors, and taking up those of some honest but enthusiastic persons who were likely to be misled as to the facts. He would take the report of the Governors rather than those persons, who, to say the least of them, had never been in the islands, and who were very likely not to be sparing of their descriptions when they suspected that those descriptions would not prove altogether unacceptable to those above them. But his alarm was on account of the moral condition of the negroes —the utter impossibility of giving them religious instruction in their present state—the manner, in short, in which they seemed abandoned to the care of those from whom it was impossible that they ever could receive any information. He thought that a condition so hopeless, in a moral point of view, demanded some consideration from the house. As to the objection taken to the statement respecting the insurrection at Barbadoes, undoubtedly the facts were as they had been represented. The disturbances actually did break out in consequence of reports spread about the settlement of what was doing at home, and the conseqences which the negroes anticipated from it. He did not say but that the same effect might be produced at home by an application of the same means of extreme excitement. Supposing the division of property should be made the subject of frequent argument in the house, as it had been in part—suppose it should be frequently held forth to the poor, by the members, how unchristian was the principle which required one part of the community to live on bread and water, while another could indulge in champage, undoubtedly, on the score of Christianity, a very good argument might be stated : but it was another to ask whether or not any danger could possibly take place from such discussions. They did not want the opinions of West India governors to direct them. It was enough to know human nature. He did not dispute that the evil was great ; but the remedy ought to be so much the more cautious. It was nothing to say that slavary had been abolished in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. Those who spoke of such instances could hardly express themselves in terms of sufficient delight they were full of the beauty of the scene, in observing how gradually the whole mass of slavery melted, and sunk away, without any effort on the part of the legislature being needed to prevent the dangers and mischief usually anticipated. But where was the point of comparison between negro slavery as it existed in the West Indies, and those in the American States? In New York there were a million of whites, while the black population scarcely rose up to 5,000,. Was that an analogous case ? They were not to be told that New Jersey was at all different ; the black population did not exceed 10,000 ; and at Pennsylvania, in consequence of the efforts of that judicious people the Quakers, who began the reformation early, the number and proportion of slaves were still less. These

were all the cases known in America, and not one of them was in point. Colombia was a little more in point, but still not applicable, the population being 3,000,000, the blacks only 800,000: so that the whites were more than enough to keep the negroes in awe of them. The case of Ceylon was not at all in point. The inhabitants of that country were in a state of vassalage, a particular sort of servitude which was relieved by Government institutions on the spot. But that case could not be compared with distant colonies where there existed no physical superiority to counteract excesses. Undoubtedly, he wished well to the efforts of Government, and felt satisfied at seeing the matter intrusted to their hands, because, from the speech of the right hon. gent., he thought it likely that measures would be taken with proper discretion, caution, and justice. The period of emancipation whould be the main difficulty. The suggestion of his honourable and learned friend near him, of allowing children to be born free, certainly agreed with their natural feelings, and had much to attract at first view of it. But who was to have the care and charge of them? (Hear, hear.) His honourable and learned friend recommended that the children should be apprenticed during a certain number of years. He had strangely miscalculated if he did not know that such a contract would be perfectly impracticable. One of the great advantages of the abolition was alleged to be the improvement likely to take place in the treatment of the women and children. It was said that the old plan induced the owners to work out the negroes. The great policy of the new measure was to induce the planters to take care of the mothers while breeding. But let the property in the children be done away, and there could no longer be any interest for the condition of the mother. He admitted, however, that the proposition was in good hands, though he was not one of those who saw no difficulties in the way. He must say, also, whether Government were enabled to adopt any complete measure for gradually abolishing slavery, or they were to come at a free population by any other means, the whole mass of the islands would be gone from this country—they would be no longer colonies to us. That, to be sure, might be no consideration as it respected perfect justice, but they must not shut it out of their view as a matter of policy. Extreme cruelties should be attended to and redressed: but to suppose a free black population in those islands sufficiently enlightened to know the value of their rights, and to be able to appreciate their strength, could any one conceive that they would long continue to serve the interests of proprietors residing in England, or that England could long preserve any interests whatever in those colonies? In point of policy and interest, they would be lost immediately. Still he admitted the necessity of doing something. It was an indication of the high character of the country, that it suffered any discussion upon a subject which so materially concerned them. The question of compensation, he thought, had been strangely overlooked. It was quite evident that to touch the property would be to affect vitally a considerable pecuniary interest. If children were to be free, it would totally alter the nature of that property. Could they tolerate a change of the same consequences effected by their own acts in any other class of property without proposing compensation? When he recollected the long argument of the honourable mover on a former occasion, in defence of what he called the vested interests of brewers, and the property which was described as being just about to be sacrificed by throwing open the beer trade (hear) really he should be sorry to take an unfair advantage of an argument: but it did appear to him then, that if ever there was a measure necessary to increase the comfort and secure the health of the community generally, it was that very measure which the hon mover had opposed with considerable ingenuity, but on no other ground than the mere right of property (hear, hear), and the existence of a monopoly which the law never intended to be vested in them. (Hear, hear.) Compensation could not be refused if any material alteration were to take place. On the subject of petitions, he must say, that he had never known more tricks used in getting them up; and, in the second place, it was obvious that they were signed by persons who had no means of judging. He attributed it to the customs of the period—it was a method of satisfying the conscience, not a little in vogue. The spirits were kept free from further agitation for the rest of the year, after the good people had subscribed to missions, and signed a petition againt slavery. (Hear, hear.) He was glad upon the whole that these circumstances did exist in the country. He only hoped that they would not cause the machinery of Government to be put too actively in motion. They certainly seemed to put the politics of Europe in agitation. Not a Congress could sit without sending over whole masses of humbug about black slavery. Papers were laid on the table from time to time to show them how greatly the potentates of Europe had the slavery of the West Indies at their hearts. Russia and Austria, who had slaves enough to practise emancipation upon in their own territories, were constantly assuring the good people of England of their anxiety for the abolition of negro slavery. (Hear, hear.)

Lord ALTHORP admitted the right of the owners and planters to compensation. if they should require it; but he questioned the fact of the immense loss they would incur by exchanging slavery for free labour. Still he admitted that he looked at the subject with a view to the interests of the negroes chiefly. He might even give up the question to his honourable friend, though he did not as to the physical condition of the negroes. But then what could be said of their moral state? How abhorrent to think of millions of human beings with the sympathies and affections of their species, subjected, without any remorse, and as a mere arrangement of property, to the caprice of a task master, who could at his pleasure subject their sons to the cruelty of the lash, and their daughters to his lust. Surely even those who were most deeply interested, if they felt as English men enjoying the glorious rights of freemen, ought to be equally anxious with him for a gradual amelioration, and finally, the extinction of that hateful condition of negro slavery.

Mr. F. BUXTON replied. He had, from the first, enforced the necessity of granting compensation. As to the argument he had used upon the beer bill, he might meet it in the fullest, and, admitting all the premises, ask if there was no difference between vested rights in houses and tenements, and vested rights in the bodies of human beings? The claim of property was very loudly insisted on. Perhaps they were at liberty to consider the right by which the property was first acquired. He had the fullest authority for his opinions in the declaration of the Allied Sovereigns, that the property in negro slaves had desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity. He scorned to rest so good a cause upon any individual cases of cruelty; but if he were challenged, he was fully prepared to state them. He would now only mention a case which was reported by Colonel Arthur, the same person who had at another time described the condition of the slaves as one of perfect felicity. The hon. member proceeded to read an account of the treatment of a slave of one Carty. Her feet had been tied, and sticks passed between her legs and under her arms: a chain, with a padlock, was then fastened round her neck, and thus tortured, she was exposed naked to the burning sun. In this condition she was flogged with a cat by her inhuman master, and afterwards beaten over the breast and face. This statement was corroborated by various other witnesses: but what did the house think was the consequence of so flagrant an outrage when the person committing it was brought to justice? Why, with this female before their eyes, her wounds festering, and her frame emaciated with her sufferings, with this woful picture of human misery and of human depravity, the jury of that country in which it was pretended that signal justice was administered, had deemed that a fine of 50l. Jamaica currency, or about 35l. sterling, was a sufficient compensation for the offence, the wretched slave still remaining the property of her master. (Hear.) If it were necessary, he would add instances out of number of similar cruelty. There was one of a white person, who had been accused in the island of Dominica of shooting a black, and had been acquitted because the evidence of a black had been refused. Would any man, then, say that the unhappy slave of the West Indies, seeing his wife stripped naked and flogged before male slaves, and his children sent to market, did not discover that he was a slave until he learned from an English newspaper that there were persons here so enthusiastic (and he, the honourable member, was proud to be one of them) as deeply to deplore, and still more deeply to abhor, the indignities and cruelties which were practised upon him and his fellows, and who would never abandon the cause while they breathed? To what point, then, had they now arrived? If he understood the right hon. gentleman rightly, he said he thought that the cart-whip might be dispensed with—that females ought not to be whipped—that Sunday should be to the slave a day of rest and recreation—that the acquisition of property should be secured to them; he was doubtful whether their evidence should in all cases be received, but he was willing that what he called the practice of *venditioni exponas* should be abolished. There was one point upon which he had not touched—that practice which prevailed under the Spanish law of permitting the slave to purchase his freedom with small dividends paid day by day. He understood the right hon. gentleman to mean, that the children of the slaves should remain in perpetual slavery.

Mr. CANNING explained, that he had been misunderstood. If he were asked whether the progeny of the slaves should always remain slaves, he did not hesitate to say that was a proposition which could not be maintained. His opinion undoubtedly was, that the time must come when they should be freed, but he was not now called upon to state that opinion more decisively. He abjured the principle of perpetual slavery; but he wished to go no more largely at this moment into the subject, because he was not willing to reduce himself to the necessity of hereafter qualifying what he should now say.

Mr. BUXTON was obliged to the right hon. gentleman for the candid manner in which he had expressed himself, and should request permission to withdraw his motion. He would, however, wish it to be understood, that in the case of any difference between the Government and himself, he should be at liberty to renew the subject.

The motion was then withdrawn, and the amendment of Mr. Canning agreed to.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at a QUARTER PAST ONE O'CLOCK.

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